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Last Census Gives Italy 43 Millions

Soldiers in Colonies Not Counted, but Estimated at 500,000

10,000,000 Abroad

Increase in Population Is Figured at About 400,000 Each Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, June 20—On April 21, 1936, there were 42,438,104 Italians resident in this country. This is the figure revealed by the first provisional statistics of the national census held in Italy on the night of April 21, Italy's Labor Day, and the birthday of Rome.

This figure, however, does not include the soldiers and workmen on service on that date in East Africa, Libya and the Dodecannese Islands, whose number is not revealed for military reasons, nor any persons who were temporarily absent from this country but who would be back in Italy before the end of July.

The number of soldiers and workmen serving in Italy's African and eastern Mediterranean possessions on April 21 may be estimated at about 500,000. This figure brings the present total population of Italy to just under 43,000,000, compared with 41,761,671 at the preceding census of 1931.

10,000,000 Italians Abroad

There has been, therefore, an increase of the Italian population of about 2,000,000 in five years, which makes an average of 400,000 per annum. The number of Italians living in foreign countries is estimated at about 10,000,000. On the eve of the proclamation of the Fascist Empire, there were 53,000,000 Italians living in this country and abroad. The population of the Italian colonies and possessions is not included in this figure.

Rome is the largest city of Italy with 1,178,491 inhabitants, against just over 1,000,000 five years ago, an increase of 17.2 per cent. Milan, the most important industrial center, is the second largest city, having also reached the million mark, with 1,114,104 inhabitants.

There are 20 other Italian cities, whose population exceeds 100,000. Naples, Turin and Genoa have all more than 500,000 inhabitants. The increase in the population of Naples, hitherto regarded as the most prolific Italian town, has been surprisingly small, being now 876,094, against 839,390 five years ago—an increase of 4.4 per cent. Of the remaining 17 big Italian cities, 13 are in the mainland, three in Sicily and one in Sardinia.

Vocational Information Sought

The main purpose of the last census of the population was to collect the necessary information regarding the various occupations and professions of the Italian people. The forms which were distributed to each head of family to fill contained, in addition to the usual questions concerning the members of his family (number, age, sex, relationship, etc.), detailed queries on the kind of job practiced by each member of the household from the age of 10 onward.

Since agriculture and farming constitute the main occupation in this country, particular care has been taken in drafting questions concerning this branch of activity. The authorities should now be in possession of valuable material to enable them to get a precise idea of working conditions in this country.

Salmon Industry Hit by Strike In British Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—The great salmon fishing industry of British Columbia has been demoralized by a strike affecting 2500 fishermen and 1000 cannery workers in districts north of Vancouver.

After the cannery operators had agreed to arbitrate their differences with fishermen, the strikers refused arbitration. G. S. Pearson, Minister of Labor, immediately declared that if the strikers did not consider their case strong enough to be arbitrated, fishermen who wished to fish must be allowed to do so. The Government, he said, would do all in its power to see that no fisherman was prevented from working by the strikers.

Meanwhile salmon had swarmed into Rivers Inlet, Smith's Inlet, Butedale and Alert Bay and were not caught. The result will be a partial pack of fish.

The fisheries of the Naas, Skeena and Fraser Rivers have not been affected by the strike yet.

The dispute centers around the price of salmon, the fishermen demanding 50 cents per fish and the canners refusing to pay more than 40 cents.

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Berlin-Tokyo Military Alliance Declared Operative by Moscow; Press Warns of Menace to Peace

Germany Declared Working for Close Accord With Poland, Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria; Also Hoping to Win Italy to Same Rapprochement

MOSCOW, Aug. 1 (AP)—The existence of a German-Japanese military alliance or progress in that direction as a challenge to the Soviet Union and world peace was discussed openly in the press today on the anniversary of the declaration of a state of war with Germany.

Designating Germany, Japan and Italy, together with Poland, as enemies of peace, the newspapers asserted, "war is very near"—in two and three pages of articles and editorials.

War Preparations Open

Preparations for war "never have been so open, rapid and provoking," said the Soviet press. "Italy, Germany and Japan have turned against England, which in an unworthy confusion, complicates the whole foreign policy of this traditionally cool, conservative nation."

The newspaper Pravda put forth that view.

Izvestia, Government organ, declared: "Japanese imperialism is now arranging a military alliance with Fascist Germany and is seeking alliances with Poland and Finland.

Japan Has Other Objectives

"The Japanese menace is directed not only against the Soviet Union and the Mongolian Republic, but also against central and South China, the Philippine Islands and Indonesia (Sumatra, Java and Bali)."

"Germany and Japan, which represent the basic zones of war," editorialized the Moscow News, "have followed Italy and Poland, whose policies have been largely responsible for the intensification of the war danger. Poland's foreign policy clearly suggests the existence of a secret political agreement between Germany and Poland, forcing the latter to follow a policy of German imperialism.

"It is difficult to understand why Poland decides to adopt this adventurous policy along with other small states. It may become one of the first victims of a new world war."

Karl Radek, who often reflects government opinion, said in Izvestia that the only question was when war would break out.

Labor Vacations In France Studied By Miss Perkins

PARIS, Aug. 1 (AP)—U. S. Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, studying French labor conditions, said today that an administration survey showed paid vacations in American industry were "almost unknown," although general in the professions and business.

Her statement was made after a brief review of the French Socialist Government's new labor laws, one of which provides for annual vacations with pay for all workers.

"This is one of the things which struck us most," Miss Perkins said. "This is general in American professions and business, but an almost unknown thing in industry except for a few large firms."

Roosevelt Analysis

The United States Cabinet member declared that her knowledge came from results of a recent national analysis of the Roosevelt Administration.

Miss Perkins began her study after a swift round of official calls. She is here primarily as a delegate to the international convention of Business and Professional Women's Clubs.

She was to be the guest of the Ministry of Labor on a personal inspection tour of factories.

The vacation problem, the United States Labor Secretary said, is under study by American officials in cunjunction with the International Labor Office at Geneva.

"We will not see the results in France for several years," she said, "but we are also studying the practice in Scandinavian countries and Belgium."

Women Demand Equality

An end of inequality between the sexes was demanded last night in the name of 100,000 women. Delegates representing them at the second congress of the International Federation of Business and Professional Women unanimously adopted resolutions at the closing session endorsing the movement to gain full and equal rights with men.

"The congress states its opposition to all limitations imposed from the standpoint of sex," one resolution read.

Asserting that "women should have the same constitutional, civic and economic rights as men," the congress asked all of its national organizations to "undertake action necessary to acquire and maintain such right."

The congress re-elected Miss Lena Madesin Phillips of New York as president.

Great Ice 'Dam' To Stay Shifting Sands of Coulee

GRAND COULEE DAM, Wash., Aug. 1 (AP)—A gigantic earth-freezing plant—large enough to freeze 50 pounds of ice daily for 4000 families—will create a frozen auxiliary "dam" at the Grand Coulee project.

The Bureau of Reclamation reported today the system had been approved by its Denver office. The mammoth plant will be estaolished to freeze a sand barrier at the east side of the Columbia River excavation operations. Sand slides have interfered continually with excavation to bedrock.

Engineers said the refrigeration outfit will be the largest ever used in such a task. It will have a rated refrigeration capacity of 100 tons of ice daily.

Three-inch pipes, called points, will be sunk at regular intervals in the earth above the present small concrete retaining wall, built in the first attempts to halt the slides. Two ammonia pipes will be run down the points, engineers explained, to carry heat away to a cooling unit, just as in ordinary refrigeration.

Engineers of the company building the Grand Coulee Dam estimated 1,000,000 yards of earth would have to be removed as an alternative to the freezing plan.

Eight-Hour Day For Sailors On British Vessels

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A beneficent reform regarded in shipping circles here as almost a revolution is announced, whereby the time on duty when at sea of thousands of sailors on the larger ocean-going British steamers is reduced from 84 hours weekly to 56, with no cut in pay.

The change applies to all deck hands below the rank of officer. It is a permanent one taking effect from Oct. 1 next. It has been agreed to after prolonged negotiations here before the National Maritime Council, the men's case being put by the National Union of Seamen while the employers have been represented by the Shipping Federation, London, and the Employers Association of the Port of Liverpool.

The precise number of men affected has not been exactly ascertained, but the Monitor learns in informed circles that it is likely at present to be something over 100,000.

The new system involves the abandonment of a centuries-old arrangement of watch-keeping whereby the men were on duty 12 hours out of the 24, namely four hours on and four hours off watch, so that they could never get more than four hours continuous rest. The new hours will ordinarily be eight a day.

The agreement applies to all ocean-going steamers in the British Mercantile Marine exceeding 2500 tons gross tonnage. One of its provisions is that the hours of deck hands when a vessel is in port, shall not exceed 64 in a week.

When overtime is worked at sea, except for an emergency affecting the safety of the vessel, passengers, crew or cargo, it is to be compensated for either by equivalent time off in port or by a fixed payment.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Saturday, Aug. 1

China—Gunboat Patrol Protects Americans

The U. S. S. Mindanao, 560-ton China river patrol gunboat, steamed from Canton to Wuchow, the Associated Press reported, to protect Americans in Kwangsi province in the event of trouble.

Although Nanking authorities were represented as believing an outbreak unlikely, all United States citizens were advised to evacuate the East Kwangsi port.

Kwangsi leaders participated in the recent rebellion against Nanking authority with Kwangtung which collapsed following development of Japanese inspiration behind the allegedly ultra-nationalist movement.

It would appear that the Kwangsi leaders have not yet abandoned hope of shaking off Nanking authority, although Kwangtung has made peace.

Olympics—Architect Wins First Medal

First Olympic Games prizes went, not to athletes, but to artists. Among prize winners in the Olympic Art Exhibition was one American, Charles Downing Lay, of Stamford, Conn., who received a silver medal in the section for architectural designs.

Mr. Lay's design was for a vast park and recreation center at Rockaway Inlet, near New York City, capable of accommodating 2,000,000 pleasure seekers at one time. Bathing facilities would be sufficient for 25,000 persons. There would be a 125,000-seat stadium, and a yacht basin big enough for 7000 boats.

A modification of the Lay plan was adopted by the Park Department in 1934. The plan adopted will incorporate all the different forms of sport facilities provided in the prize-winning original, but on a much smaller scale.

Fugitives—French Prisoners Get to Trinidad

Reports of intended abandonment of France's notorious Devil's Island penal colony were recalled by word from Port of Spain, Trinidad, that four fugitives from that colony had been granted respite until Monday by British officials.

Ordinarily, fugtivies from the French settlement are ordered to move on if they touch on Trinidad. British officials do not hold them for the French, but accord them no rest nor aid in their escape.

In this case, the four were reported not in condition to proceed immediately and special dispensation was made, while police are investigating their case.

Spain—Rebels in New Offensive

Spanish rebels, apparently reinforced by Italian and German airplanes, munitions and military skill, resumed an offensive against Madrid and other loyal government strongholds.

With France still unwilling to support the Leftist Government from

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Olympics Open With Pageantry Of World Youth

Jammed Stadium Greets Athletes as Hitler Opens XIth Games

50 Nations in Berlin

By **R. Maillard Stead**

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Aug. 1—A golden flame leaps and falls in a brazier above the big new stadium here. The great bronze bell in the lofty Führer Tower has given tongue, summoning the youth of the world. Over the flags of more than 50 nations floats serenely a standard with the device of five colored rings intertwined on a field of purest white. The capital city of Germany is a blaze of bunting.

Chancellor Hitler, in contrast with colorful pomp and circumstance, announced simply, "I declare the games of Berlin in celebration of the eleventh Olympiad of modern times have opened"—and the curtain was up on the greatest of sport shows—the Olympiad games.

The buzz and movement of the vast crowd that filled every inch of spectators' space. The cheers that heralded the arrival of notables in the Tribune of Honor, dwarfed to a whisper by the thunder that greeted the marching legion of sportsmen and sportswomen from all parts of the world.

March of Youth

In their thousands they strode proudly by, arms swinging, heads erect and in their eyes the light of high resolve—white folk, brown folk, yellow folk, black folk, united on the common ground of friendly athletic competition.

The parade exceeded in significance anything the Greeks of ancient days ever saw. For in the old Olympic Games all the participants, though they came from states and tribes at variance, were one and all true Greeks. The Olympic Games of modern times base their appeal on something more than the tie of nationality. They bring the youth of widely separated countries together to a forum where lasting friendships are made, ideas and viewpoints exchanged and mutual respect engendered.

The Olympic Games call into being a veritable and practical League of Nations, operated not by diplomats but by the young people.

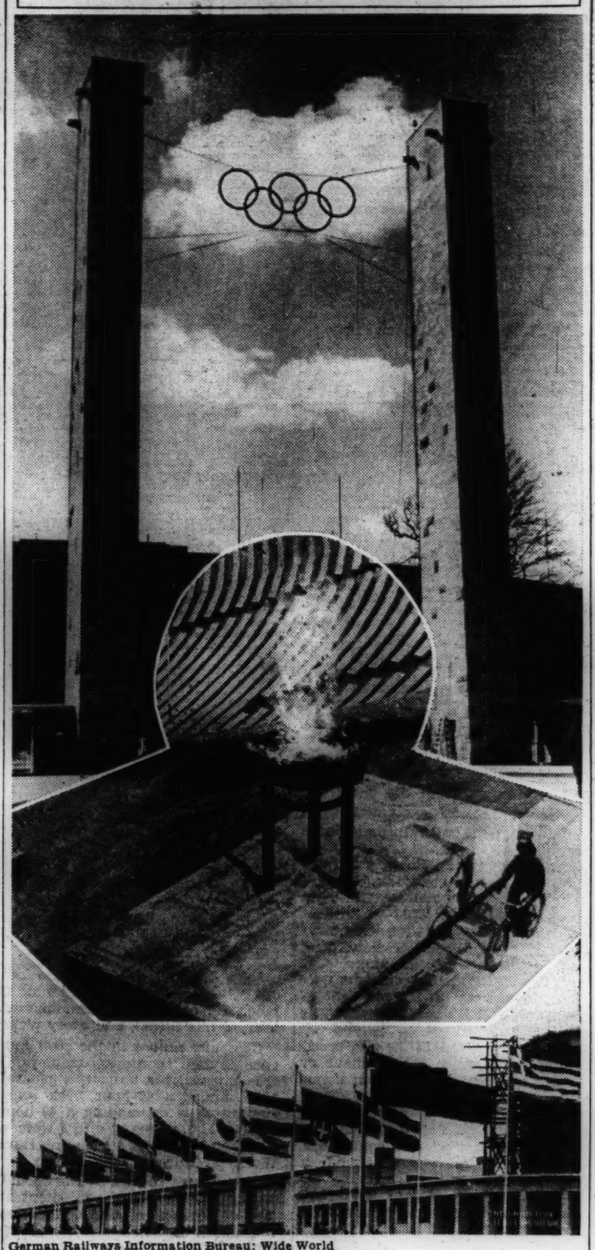
Olympic Village

As the ancient Greeks forgot their enmities and trained together for the Olympic Games in the gymnasium at Elis, so the competitors in the games of today dwell as one community near the scene of their triump and defeat. A visit to the Olympic Village here is something to be long remembered. Not only do the inhabitants represent the peak of physical perfection. They seem also to represent the acme of contentment and friendliness. For wherever you go in this little international town you encounter smiles.

It was like that at Los Angeles,

(Continued on Page 8, Column 2)

Eyes of the World on Berlin



German Railways Information Bureau; Wide World

For Olympic Games

Uniting Rings at Entrance to the Olympic Stadium in Berlin. Center—Olympic Flame, Lighted by Fire Brought From Greece by Runners to Open Games. Below—Flags of the Nations Competing in the Olympics Hoisted in Exhibition Hall

Bar Association Is Facing Battle Over Child Labor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 1—An effort to reverse the American Bar Association's reiterated opposition to the Child Labor Amendment to the United States Constitution, to have discharged the committee which has been opposing the amendment, and to have appointed a special committee in favor of it, will be made at the annual meeting of the association in Boston next month, it is announced from the bar headquarters here.

William L. Ransom, president, says he has received notice that a resolution to this effect will be offered at Boston by Isidor Ostroff and Herman Steerman of Philadelphia in connection with the report of the present committee which recommends continued opposition to the amendment ratification.

Go to Committee

According to the rules of the association this resolution, if offered, will be referred to the resolutions committee for hearing and report, Judge L. B. Day of the Nebraska Supreme Court being chairman of that group.

"A considerable number of members of the association," Mr. Ransom says, have urged a reversal of the stand on this question and the matter will be decided at Boston or made subject to a possible referendum of the whole membership.

The Child Labor Amendment was submitted to the states first 12 years ago, but the bar association offered no organized opposition until after the Grand Rapids meeting in 1933.

Summary of Situation

This year's report by the special committee summarizes the situation thus: Twenty-four states have ratified it; 24 states have rejected it or failed to act; 17 states that at one time rejected, have since ratified; 12 states have rejected twice; five states have rejected three times; one state has rejected four times; and two states have rejected five times.

The committee report notes "some rejuvenation of pressure and activity" and attributes that, in part to "the fatuous hope on the part of some of the unemployed of bettering their chances of getting a job by removing from employment any class of persons by any possible device whatsoever, entirely oblivious, of course, of the principle involved."

The committee insists that "if ratification can be withheld until the country has again returned to normal conditions, danger of ratification will have passed."

The committee further points out that the association has never declared against an amendment properly drawn and limited to ending abuses of child labor, but holds that no such amendment is pending, and that meanwhile it has urged the adoption of a Uniform Child Labor Act, to the end that existing abuses shall be eliminated.

Social Crediters Issue 'Covenants' To Retail Trade

EDMONTON, Alta., Aug. 1 (AP)—Agreements under which retailers would qualify in the prosperity plan of Alberta's Social Credit Government were distributed today by Provincial Secretary E. C. Manning.

The Government, it is estimated, would pay all bona fide citizens of the Province about $25 a month under the plan of Premier William Aberhart. It is expected to cost approximately $120,000,000 and to be financed by special taxation.

The Government would disburse the stipend in "prosperity certificates," negotiable only in the Province and only* for Alberta-made goods and services, and would act as clearing house in the scheme to stimulate production and purchasing power.

The retailers' "covenants" are similar to those already disclosed for individuals, farmers and producers. They contain the promises which the store owners would make and those they would receive in return.

The Government announced plans yesterday to issue $250,000 in certificates and begin registration for payment of the dividends by Aug. 6 or 7.

In the "covenants" the retailers pledge themselves on seven points,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Duce Seeks Peacemaker Role Between Germany and France

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Aug. 1—Strong hints are given in informed circles here that Italy in accepting the invitation to the New Locarno Conference hopes to work in close co-operation with Britain in trying to persuade both France and Germany to give up their present unyielding attitude and to meet halfway, in order to make a durable peace possible in Europe.

Europe's Peacemaker?

Premier Benito Mussolini, in fact, has now cast himself for the role of peacemaker, whose self-imposed task is to induce France and Germany to shake hands.

From now on Premier Mussolini will be Germany's champion only in what concerns the Reich's claim to absolute equality of rights, it is now declared. He considers that there can be no settlement without this promise. The Italian Government believes that the British Government is pursuing the same aim.

Premier Mussolini would apparently now like to enter into close diplomatic conversations with British Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, who, throughout the winter has been considered Italy's "Public Enemy No. 1" and whose very name has been anathema to a majority of Italians.

"Diplomatic Channels"

The somewhat enigmatic wording of Italy's acceptance of the New Locarno invitation, which has apparently caused some misapprehension abroad, is explained as merely intended to convey Premier Mussolini's insistence that the Conference should be carefully prepared through regular diplomatic channels. He is convinced that it would be fatal to hold the meeting while each country has a different program and different ideas.

British Airliners Turned Back From Rebel Destination

BORDEAUX, France, Aug. 1 (AP)—Four British airliners, held here five days, were authorized today to return to England at the request of the British Government.

The planes were detained by French authorities for examination of their papers after reports they had been sold to Gen. Francisco Franco, Spanish rebel leader, to transport insurrectionist troops from Morocco to Spain.

France Lifts Ban On Aid to Warring Forces in Spain

French Neutrality Aim of Popular Front Government

Britain Will Export Commercial Planes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 1—The news of Germany's acceptance of the invitation to a New Locarno Conference came as a pleasant surprise in Downing Street, where it had been thought that Reichsführer Adolf Hitler might attack the conditions, particularly regarding subsequent extension of negotiations to the rest of Europe.

In these circumstances Premier Benito Mussolini's more careful phrase—"acceptance in principle"—is not held to constitute any serious bar to the immediate commencement of the talks through the usual diplomatic channels.

Vansittart in Berlin

The presence in Berlin of Sir Robert Vansittart, Permanent Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs, though officially explained by the Olympic Games and the fact his wife and the wife of Sir Eric Phipps, British Ambassador to Berlin, are sisters, is generally regarded as providing opportunity to get diplomatic as well as athletic champions on their marks.

Clouds Dark Over Spain

Meanwhile, however, the clearance of the sky around Locarno is overbalanced by the deepening of clouds over Spain. It is now declared definitely established the Italian airplanes, which came down in French Morocco, were piloted by officers and men of the Italian Air Force. Their names and ranks are published in Paris newspapers.

The resentment caused in the French Popular Front is shared by a large body of British opinion which does not at all want to see Spain added to the Fascist Front in Europe. The result of France's inquiries in Rome—since the airplanes fell on French soil—are therefore awaited with considerable anxiety.

Labor Wants League Action

Meanwhile Laborites are already hinting that the matter should be brought before the League. There is in fact an unmistakeable tendency, which Downing Street is trying to curb, for the Spanish civil war to serve as a burning glass which will turn the smouldering international suspicions of Fascists, Communists and Democrats into a flame which it would be hard to extinguish.

Orthodox Followings

The situation is further complicated by the fact that by no means all the rebels are Fascists, nor all the Government supporters Communists and Anarchists. On the side of the former are Monarchists and the Roman Catholic Church outside the country as well as in it. Among the Government supporters are most of Spain's orthodox Democrats.

Arms for Spanish Regime

Britain's attitude toward the export of arms and airplanes to Spain was defined in the House of Commons by Viscount Cranborne yesterday. Commercial airplanes, he said, could be exported without license and the Government did not intend to intervene in this business. Regarding armaments there had been no requests for licenses, he stated. If one were received it would be dealt with in the usual way.

This is taken to mean that export would be allowed if the application were on behalf of the Spanish Government, but not if it were on behalf of the rebel government which has not received any legal recognition.

Blum Government Wins Vote on Denial of Arms Shipments

Swastikas Reported On Planes in Africa

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Aug. 1—Without abandoning its official attitude of absolute neutrality toward the Spanish conflict, the French Government after a lengthy cabinet meeting today took the significant decision to permit French volunteers desirous of enlisting on one side or the other in Spain to do so.

Since this decision affects mainly members of the French Popular Front who had applied for permission to send "symbolic" aid to Loyalist forces in Madrid, the Blum Cabinet's action is widely interpreted as evidence that the Government henceforth intends to be less strict in opposing private intervention in Spain's civil war.

Protest to Rome

Whether this interpretation is accurate is not yet certain, but it is clear that French authorities take an extremely serious view of Italy's intervention in Spain. A firm protest is expected to be lodged n Rome by the French Government as soon as the official report on the Italian airplanes forced down in Algeria is received from Gen. Victor Denain, who has been ordered to make a thorough investigation of the event, which happened on French soil.

Behind France's concern over this incident is the conviction prevalent here that this Italian support was purchased by Gen. Francisco Franco for the price of a cession to Italy on the Balearic Islands as an airplane and naval base. As this would endanger France's communications with her North American possessions, it could not be accepted by the French.

Germany Sending Planes

There is also the general belief that Germany is also sending planes and arms to the rebels, and it is feared that the Reich is hoping to obtain a foothold in Spanish Morocco or a naval base in the Canary Islands.

Apparently well authenticated reports are published here today that three bombing planes bearing the Swastika have been seen at the Tetuan airport, rebel stronghold in Morocco.

Nothing Shipped Now

Denying categorically that any arms, airplanes or war material had been shipped to Spain from France, the Popular Front Government won a vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies this morning. The vote was 385 for and 190 against.

During the debate, Jean Mistler, chairman of the Chamber's Foreign Affairs Committee, urged the Government to convene a conference of France, Britain and Italy to consider the grave international issues raised by the Spanish conflict and to draw up a joint undertaking of nonintervention.

Opposition

In diplomatic circles here today, however, it is stated that both Britain and Italy are opposed to calling such a conference at this time, and that, accordingly, only consultations through the regular diplomatic channels will be held instead. A tripartite meeting later, however, is not impossible if the question of the Tangier statute is raised in an acute form by rebel conquest of Spanish Morocco.

The Cabinet today approved a bill providing 10,000,000 francs for protection and repatriation of French citizens in Spain.

Rebel Move on Madrid Reported at Standstill; Loyalists Well Equipped

HENDAYE, France, Aug. 1—Advices reaching here which seem authoritative are to the effect that the rebel advance on Madrid is now at a standstill.

A German military expert who has just returned from a visit to the Guadarrama Front says that the German Government is watching the attitude of France very closely in the matter of delivery of war materials.

Government Position Good

The German military expert himself got as far as Buitrago, 40 miles north of Madrid. The Government militia groups, though lacking artillery officers and organization for attack, are now on the defensive in an almost impregnable position among the rocks overlooking the road to Madrid. The militia, he declared, has nothing to learn in the art of defensive preparations and in guerrilla warfare, where barren and rocky ground can be used to good advantage.

20 Bombers Enough

This authority says that 20 big bombing planes of the latest type, delivered to Spain's Popular Front Government, could make short work of the rebels, despite all the latter's advantages in material and training.

Will France continue its policy of denying to the legitimate Spanish Government, with which the French Government sympathizes, what is their rightful purchase? Yet, if they do not, Germany as well as Italy may protest, this in-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Green Ready to Quit Office If It Would 'Heal the Breach'; Will Not Yield to a Minority

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP)—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, yesterday blamed the John L. Lewis committee for industrial organization for the lack of a "united labor front" in the current steel organization campaign.

Hoarse and flushed after an hour's heated criticism of the committee's policies, Mr. Green wound up a luncheon speech at the National Press Club by saying some of Napoleon's advisers had warned against the Russian campaign.

". . . But he went to Moscow," he concluded.

Other Points

Other points in Mr. Green's explanation of his views on industrial and craft unions dispute between the Lewis faction and the federation's executive council, now threatening to result in suspension of the 12 unions affiliated with the president of the United Mine Workers, were:

"The question of industrial versus craft unionism is not the issue. . . . The real issue is this: Shall the American Federation of Labor follow democratic procedure?"

"The decision of the majority must become the law of labor, otherwise we have chaos and disorder."

"There is no sacrifice I would not be willing to make—even to giving up my position—to heal the breach."

Make No Difference

George L. Berry, president of the Printing Pressmen's Union, later told a press conference that he thought Mr. Green's resignation would make no difference in the outcome of the dispute. Mr. Berry does not belong to the Committee for Industrial Organization.

"I'm going to do all I can to compose our differences," Mr. Green declared. "If I fail it will not be my fault.

"We refuse to bend and yield to a minority.

"We have found that there is plenty of room in the A. F. of L. to apply them both (craft and industrial unionism)."

Mr. Green's speech served as a prelude to the council's scheduled trial of the 12 rebel unions next Monday—a trial expected to be marked by the absence of the defendants.

Minimum Wage To Be Effective In Saskatchewan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Minimum wage regulations applicable to male employees will be made effective in Saskatchewan in the near future, T. M. Malloy, Deputy Minister of Labor, and chairman of the Minimum Wage Board, has announced.

Orders of the board, already operative for females, cover employees in shops, stores, laundries, factories, hotels, restaurants, barber shops, beauty parlors and mail-order houses. The board has the power of bringing all males in these branches of industry under the regulations.

The Government has decided not to wait until the judicial committee of the Privy Council decides on the legality of federal minimum wage regulations for men.

Social Crediters Issue 'Covenants'

(Continued from Page 1)

including promises of co-operation with the Government and preference to Alberta-made and Alberta-financed goods.

The Government, reciprocally, promises to "augment purchasing power and thus increase consumer sales bu giving monthly dividends in Alberta credit, primarily for the purpose of purchasing Alberta-made goods and services."

The Government promises also, among five other guarantees, to maintain prices of the Province's goods and to assist retailers with interest-free loans in the Alberta credit.

Other "covenants" will be made with manufacturers and processors.

Mr. Aberhart said he believed circulation of each $5000 in scrip would mean additional business each year of from $40,000 to $60,000.

Oregon Convicts Riot Over Ruling on Releases

SALEM, Ore., Aug. 1 (AP)—Shattered windows, piles of knives and clubs, and a cluttered prison yard gave evidence today of a riot in which 700 convicts made an unsuccessful bid for freedom from the Oregon State Penitentiary.

One prisoner was killed and two were wounded as guards fired to quell the mob, maddened by word that the Circuit Court had upheld an attorney general's opinion barring releases from prison at the expiration of minimum sentences except after formal action of the Parole Board and Governor.

Colt Shortage Revealed

A shortage of horse and mule colts was revealed by recent census investigations in the State of Washington.

Lemke Proposes Limiting Incomes To $500,000 a Year

CHICAGO, July 31 (AP)—Representative William Lemke said today he thinks about $500,000 would do for the limit the Union party's platform promises it would put on any citizen's annual income.

The North Dakota Congressman, who is the Union party's Presidential candidate, discussed this plank at a press conference. Beside him, and seconding Mr. Lemke's remarks, was Thomas C. O'Brien, Boston lawyer and Mr. Lemke's running mate.

"What figure have you in mind?" one of the interviewers asked Mr. Lemke.

$500,000 a Year

"Well," he said, studying the ceiling of the party's headquarters, "the late Senator (John J.) Ingalls of Kansas said no man can earn—honestly—any more than $500,000 a year."

"Will that be your recommendation?"

"It won't be any higher than that," Mr. Lemke replied. "Of course it will be up to Congress to set the limit, depending on what the country needs. And we can't tell what the country will need until we put in some of our fiscal program, including the Bank of America.

"Congress wouldn't make it too drastic."

Mr. Lemke and Mr. O'Brien conferred here before resuming their stumping engagements, Mr. Lemke going next to Grand Rapids, Mich., and Mr. O'Brien to Cleveland, both to speak tomorrow.

Uses for Excess

Mr. O'Brien, from his chair beside Mr. Lemke, explained what would be done with income above the proposed limit.

"We would take it by a surplus tax, a 100 per cent tax. It isn't correct to call it confiscation. That connotes thievery. This would just be a tax for services rendered."

Mr. Lemke added an assertion that this would be constitutional.

"The Government can and does tax property up to 100 per cent of its value, and it's constitutional," he declared.

Mr. Lemke also said the vice-presidential acceptance speech, made by Col. Frank Knox, Republican nominee, was "just words."

"It was in line with the acceptance speech of Governor Landon," Mr. Lemke told a press conference, "and in line with the Republican platform—just words.

"We want to know where he's going, not where he came from."

New Plaque Rights Old Mistake About U.S. Flag Raising

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—A 30-year-old error in historical records now stands corrected here following the erection of a bronze plaque in the historic plaza at Old Town, one of the early settlements in California, which gives Lieut. Stephen Clegg Rowan, U. S. N., the credit for raising the first American flag in this state.

Up until this dedication, another plaque at the base of the Old Town flag pole had given the credit for the original unfurling to Col. John C. Frémont, picturesque figure of the Mexican war. The old tablet read: "On this spot, the United States flag was first raised by Col. John C. Frémont, July 29, 1846."

The misleading plaque was dedicated with great ceremony by a citizens' committee in 1906, although its authenticity was challenged even then by Chief Iodone, an Indian, who claimed to have witnessed the memorable flag-raising.

In a letter of protest to Capt. John L. Sehon, then Mayor of San Diego, Chief Iodone said, in part:

". . . on the Forenoon of July 29th, 1846, the sloop of war Cyane came into the harbor of San Diego. We had a sentnill station on a hill. She furled the sails & cast loos guns & lored boats & had dinner they sent 4 or 5 boats a shore under Lieutenant Rowan with a party of me & marines to hoist the flag at Old Town. . . . "

Recent investigation by Mrs. Winifred Davidson, historian of the San Diego Historical Society, confirmed the old Indian's claim. The log of the Cyane, obtained from the Navy Depatment in Washington, and the journal of Lieutenant Rowan proved unquestionably that the young officer had raised the Stars and Stripes while Colonel Frémont was disembarking his troops from the warship.

The new plaque reads: "On this spot the United States flag was first raised in Southern California by Lieut. Stephen C. Rowan, U. S. N., commanding sailors and marines, July 29, 1846."

Lieutenant Rowan, according to naval records, was one of the two naval officers who reached the rank of vice-admiral during the Civil War.

Pulitzer Prize Poet To Teach at Princeton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 1—Archibald MacLeish, who won the Pulitzer Prize for verse in 1933 with his "Conquistador," has been named as a visiting member of the Princeton University faculty, it was announced here today.

Coming to Princeton on a grant from the Carnegie Corporation, the poet will remain in residence here throughout the second term of the college year 1936-37. While he will be primarily concerned with the supervision of the work of undergraduates carrying on creative writing, Mr. MacLeish will also give a few lectures on poetry.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

fear of provoking a general European conflict, the fortunes of the Popular Front forces appeared to be on the decline.

Aid from the two great fascist countries had the effect of improving the rebel morale, somewhat weakened during the past week by a stalemate along most of the fronts and loss of initial momentum.

All Americans desirous of leaving Madrid were reported safely evacuated.

Civil disorder increased in Madrid as a decisive battle was believed imminent and political tension reached a high pitch.

Locarno—Duce in Peacemaker Role

Mussolini was reported from Rome to have cast himself in the role of peacemaker, setting for himself the task of reconciling France and Germany in a new effort to put Europe's peace on a new and firm foundation.

London is represented as pleased by acceptance of invitations to join in a new Locarno conference from both Italy and Germany. Discussions are to begin immediately, it is hinted.

Mussolini continues to dominate the European scene, playing balance of power position halfway between France and Germany for all it is worth. The way of the transgressor is easy, judging from appearances.

Probable result will be the incongruous spectacle of democratic France and England sitting around the same peace table with fascist Italy and Germany. While they sit there the material aid of the two fascist countries will be behind the Spanish rebels. The moral, and probably material, aid of France will be behind the Leftist Government. The majority of English sentiment will probably be behind the Spanish Government, but the probable position of its material aid is not clear. France has sent back to England four English airplanes destined for Spain which were presumably to join the fascist rebels.

World—Nationalism Rampant

Meanwhile the world's press noted with pessimism and apprehension the manifestations of violent nationalism and nationalistic suspicion so prevalent in the world today—the anniversary of the outbreak of the World War.

Only the reluctance of France appears to be averting a general European explosion. Tension inevitably continues with the duration of the Spanish rebellion. Danger is recognized as extreme.

Britain is straining to rebuild a European peace fabric out of the new Locarno conference. But at the same time she joins with the United States in leading a new world race in naval armaments.

Russia discusses the possibility of a German-Japanese military alliance.

The Japanese Navy begins three-month maneuvers in the vicinity of Formosa.

The United Sates works away at the greatest naval building program in the world.

And bullets fly throughout Spain.

Labor—Green Willing to Sacrifice Self

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, declared his willingness to sacrifice himself and resign his position if it would heal the breach now threatening to divide organized American labor into two enemy camps over the issue of industrial or vertical unionism.

John L. Lewis, leader of the industrial union movement, simultaneously was engaged in denouncing Gov. Alfred M. Landon's position on labor. He charged Mr. Landon's program would, if carried out, "make every strike illegal, and every picket a law-breaker."

Company unions in the steel industry evidenced increased independence of their sponsoring employers as two more mills in the Pittsburgh area rejected the industry's general offer of time and a half for overtime, under a 48-hour week schedule. The steel workers' organizing committee is demanding a 40-hour week with a 17 per cent wage increase. The company offers were rejected by workers in the American Steel and Wire Co's plant at Rankin, Penna., and the National Tube Works at Ellwood City, Penna.

Stones were thrown at Norwood, Ohio, when the Remington Rand Co. continued removal of equipment and machinery from the power division of their plant there. Abandonment of the plant is threatened in retaliation against a strike and refusal of local authorities to break the strike by police intervention. Strikers stoned trucks used to remove equipment.

Frances Perkins, United States Secretary of Labor, was impressed by a new French labor law making paid vacations for all workers mandatory. She commented that in the United States paid vacations were "almost unknown" in industry, although general in the professions and business.

Shelterbelt—Passes First Test

The much praised—and equally ridiculed—New Deal plan for establishing a great "shelterbelt" of trees across the plains of the West remains very much alive despite refusal of Congress to appropriate money for its continuation.

According to latest Forestry Service figures, 24,000,000 trees have been planted in the area, of which 81.2 per cent are reported to have lived "despite severe drought." This figure is considered by proponents of the plan a sufficient answer to scoffers who claimed trees could never be made to grow on the plains. Before the white man the plains produced nothing but grass.

Miscellaneous—From Brazil to Pacific Coast

Brazil's navy will be trained by a United States Naval Commission for four more years under an agreement signed in Washington yesterday. Eight United States officers and five chief petty officers will superintend the training of a more up-to-date navy for Brazil.

Married women carried an appeal against alleged discrimination direct to the Supreme Court of the United States. Under the 1932 economy act they are barred from government jobs if their husbands are also in the government service. Mrs. Lillian N. Rhodes asks the court to reinstate her in the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Automobile fatalities dropped during the first 30 weeks of 1936 to 4232, as compared to 4720 for the same period of last year, the United States Census Bureau reported. The figures are for 86 major cities.

Flag of the Nelson Line, known for 76 years in trade between Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States, is being seen for the last time. When the Buffalo Bridge reaches Los Angeles on its present voyage, the flag will come down and the last Nelson liner will be laid up.

West Maps Land Resources

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif., Aug. 1—Land-use planning in California, Arizona, Nevada and Utah is to be extended and intensified, as a result of problems encountered in this area during the past year by the Resettlement Administration.

Decision to this effect was reached at the recent land-use conference held on the campus of the University of California. This meeting was attended by heads of land-use projects in the States enumerated, and revealed what must be done to conserve the natural resources of the area.

The amount of fertile soil available was found to be less than had been believed, even by soil scientists. The alkali problem was said to have become formidable. Water resources also failed to come up to expectations.

Besides these discoveries, the year's study revealed the presence of noxious weeds, such as white top, morning glory, loco weed, sleepy grass and poisonous lupiness and vetches.

In addition crop-destroying insects have invaded many localities. Crickets in Utah are said to offer a "very real menace" to crop production.

Steps to combat these problems include the mapping of the area so that data will be available as to the exact status of any given locality. This information will enable other federal and state agencies to remedy these conditions and it will prevent prospective farmers from settling on nonproductive land.

Maps showing alkali, fertility of land, nature and amount of water resources, climate and so on are to be compiled.

Land-utilization projects undertaken in this area include a survey of the natural resources of Santa Cruz County, Calif.; the Uinta Basin Land Use planning activity in Utah, extending over an area of about 4,000,000 acres; the classification of land in Nevada; and the study of potential farming areas in Arizona.

Balloon Victors May Lose Crowns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—Hailed for three weeks as victors of the National Balloon Races out of Denver on July 3, Frank Trotter, pilot, and Verne Smith, his aid, are sitting on tottering thrones.

William Enyart, contest chairman of the National Aeronautical Association, wired that the sealed barograph which the fliers carried on their trip was discovered not to have been working after the first nine hours of the flight when the instrument was opened in Washington recently.

The barograph did not record the fliers' movements after 8 o'clock the morning of the 4th of July, 24 hours before the fliers reported in that they had landed at Presho, S. D.

The Goodyear Company immediately sent to get affidavits from farmers living in the vicinity of where the flight was made in the hope that the contest board in Washington would accept these as proof that the Goodyear X won the race.

It is customary in cases of faulty barograph, however, to either disqualify, or have the contest repeated.

In spite of the fact that the news had just come through from Mr. Enyart, Major Al Williams presented the Litchfield trophy to Mr. Trotter at an aviation banquet at Akron airport.

"We will let Washington worry about the barograph," said Major Williams. "The boys made a grand flight anyway."

Pleas for Saving Wilderness Areas Are Widely Heard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Revived interest in wild-life conservation has turned attention to the conservation of wilderness areas. Man has an inate longing to get away occasionally from his own man-made improvements into the grandeur of the primeval forest. Only a relatively few such areas remain and this State has some of the largest and most primitive.

Shall these areas be opened up to the motorist or remain only for those whose feet are willing to take them in with the motorless packhorse to lighten their load? Calling himself a "heretic on the subject" Secretary Harold Ickes, at the recent Wild-life Conference in Washington, D. C., said:

Should Be Cherished

"The state parks near centers of population ought to be largely recreational, but those further removed should be cherished for their wilderness character. Roads are important, of course, but I hope you won't build too many. The motorist doesn't need encouragement, but the walker does."

On the same subject Charles Lathrop Pack, President of the American Tree Association, said recently:

"Once penetrated by man-made roads, a wilderness area can never be restored to its original status. The road is placed there to open up the area for recreation of all sorts and to attract those who follow the course of least resistance to obtain their recreation. Already this practice has despoiled too many of the few remaining precious regions where Nature still rules and only a few of our hardier citizens have penetrated.

Voices Raised

"It is encouraging to hear voices being raised more and more in behalf of wise restraint on the present road building tendency in national and state forests and national and state parks. Beside unnecessarily developing hitherto untouched areas, these roads bring the menace of fire from man-made causes."

The reference of Mr. Pack to roads through these wild areas which bring the menace of fires from man-made causes is borne out in the 1935 report on the causes of fire in this State where fires caused by relatively normal operations of industry and land clearing by farmers resulted in the destruction of 41.3 per cent of the area affected while 58.7 per cent of the destruction was caused by agencies unconnected with the forest industry such as the recreationist, the hunted and incendiary.

Called for Trail.

Only four years ago foresters were calling for more fire-fighting trails through forest areas. They are now seeing the fallacy of opening up such roads faster than their ability to patrol them. An adequate patrol to catch fires at their inception and to apprehend the individual offender is seen as the big need in this state which is charged with so great a responsibility toward preserving the wilderness areas intact. Need is seen of encouraging and supporting the fire-prevention forces which have been developed under the Clark-McNary act of 1924.

Located as they are largely within the confines of the western states, most of the wilderness areas are the property of the entire nation which makes national comment pertinent. The New York Times voicing the sentiment of the densely-populated East says on the subjects that hosts of men and women are concerned about it because they realize that the wilderness is perishing.

"Indeed it is perishing today, before our eyes. Reasonable access must be afforded to our national parks and "scenic wonderlands," and here and there a high road to the mountain tops may be warranted by the pleasure it affords to persons unable to climb them on foot, or disinclined to do so. But there comes a point beyond which exploitation cannot be allowed to go without destroying one of the greatest spiritual resources which the country possesses."

End of State Jobs For Legislators Is Urged in Alabama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The Montgomery County grand jury, in a recent seven-page report, condemned as "not a wise policy" the alleged practice of placing members of the Legislature on the State pay roll between sessions by the Governor.

The grand jury reported to Judge Walter B. Jones of the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit, Montgomery County, that it had returned no indictments following an investigation of "dual job holding" by legislative members.

"The remedy for this situation lies with the people at the ballot box," the report said. "We do not believe that it is for the best interests of the State for members of one department, the legislative, to accept from the head of another department, the executive, any public employment or favor."

M. M. Paschall, Perry County planter and field representative of the Consumers' Antisales Tax Association, had asked the grand jury to investigate "double job holding of State legislators," and "abuse of the parole system."

The grand jury recommended repeal of the State prohibition laws, but made no mention of the parole system.

Gov. Bibb Graves, informed that Mr. Paschall had gone before the grand jury, said: "It might be interesting if the grand jury would investigate legislators employed by private corporations or groups whose interests are adverse to the State."

A legislator employed by the State, he said, "serves only one master," which Section 82 of the Constitution provides that "a member of the Legislature who has a personal or private interest in any measure or bill proposed or pending before the Legislature shall disclose the fact to the House of which he is a member and shall not vote thereon."

Paris Cabinet Changes Stand On Non-Intervention Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

formant said. He considers that the situation holds grave possibilities.

Madrid Government Strengthens Defenses To Meet 'Urgent Needs'

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MADRID, Aug. 1—Spanish Liberals, fearful of renewed rebel advances on Madrid, ordered domestic defenses strengthened today to meet "present urgent needs."

On land, on sea, and in the air the Leftist Government massed its forces against possible spread of the Fascist rebellion.

Spaniards who served in the army during 1934 and 1935 were ordered to re-enlist under a plan to "reorganize the military forces."

Concentrated Drives

Planes and ships of the loyal air force and navy were dispatched against rebels at Huelva, Saragossa, Huesca, Calatayud, Cordoba, Gijon, Oviedo and Palma, Mallorca Island.

Heavy forces of militia concentrated near Saragossa in the north and Cordoba and Granada in the south.

Strict discipline inside the capital was decreed by the Ministry of the Interior, with drastic power placed in the hands of the regular police force. Activities of the civilian armed militia were reduced sharply.

Rebels Into Mountains

Streams of Fascist reinforcements were reported flowing into rebel camps north of the Guadarrama Mountains for the start of a fresh assault on the capital gateways manned by Loyalists.

"Our navy bombarded Huelva, carrying out a difficult feat, as a rebel warship had penetrated into the very harbor," Premier José Giral Pereira derlared.

"Loyal fliers are also continuing intense bombing of rebels in the Guadarrama."

The Cabinet leader asserted that factories confiscated by the Liberal Government were "all functioning normally, salaries being paid to workers with complete regularity.

"All ministers are busy with republicanization of public functionaries and many dismissals have been decreed."

74 Americans Remain In Madrid Embassy; 101 Stay in Homes

MADRID, Aug. 1 (AP)—Recapitulation of Americans in the Madrid area last night showed that 111 had been evacuated to the coast.

Seventy-four still were living in the American Embassy and 101 continued to reside in their own homes. Of the latter about 25 were Filipinos.

Six refugees left last night. They were the last expressing a desire to leave. They were Anne Barley of Detroit, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Cibrian of San Francisco, Eleanor O. Kane of New York and Santiago, Hotenso Negron of Puerto Rico and a sixth whose name was not listed.

An appeal for information on the whereabouts of 26 Americans believed stranded somewhere in Spain was broadcast over the government radio last night at the request of the American Embassy.

Within three hours two of them had been located.

Italian Fliers Claim Expedition to Rebels Was Private Enterprise

RABAT, French Morocco, Aug. 1 (AP)—Italian fliers seized in French Morocco when they were forced down ostensibly during a flight to Rebel Headquarters in Spanish Morocco were delivering supplies from a private Italian company, their chief pilot was quoted today as saying.

Six of the 11 fliers taken into custody by French officials in Africa asked the Italian Consul to help obtain their release.

The flier quoted, a Captain Gilliberti, admitted they were part of an expedition financed by a private Italian concern to deliver supplies to the rebel army in Spanish Morocco, dominated by Gen. Francisco Franco, chief of the rebel forces.

One report said that the Spanish Rebel Civil Guard was chased back across the French frontier as it attempted to approach one of the airplanes which landed in French territory.

(An official inquiry by the French Government, said reports in Paris, was said to have disclosed evidence that one Italian plane had crashed and another had been forced down during the flight of 21 bombers from Italy to Spanish Morocco.)

Canada's Railways Oppose Wholesale Trucking Licenses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Railways of Canada and the United States have voiced their opposition before the Quebec Public Service Commission under Audrien Beaudry, chairman, to the promiscuous granting of bus and trucking rights in competition with the railroads.

Trucking interests also made demands seeking the right to undertake passenger and freight transport between Quebec cities, towns and villages. Their plea was that railroads today render inadequate service.

Opposing their claims of trucking interests are the two Canadian Railways, the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific, and the rail lines of the United States entering Canada, notably the Delaware & Hudson Railway, the New York Central Railway and the Rutland Railroad. The railways claim that their passenger and freight service is adequate, and that for truck and bus lines to be accorded wholesale permits means the disorganization of railway routes, services, and profits. Financially the railways are suffering in maintaining existing freight and passenger lines, they said, and if subjected to autobus and truck competition they stand to suffer more. The railways, it was stressed, are an economic factor in the Province of Quebec, and in the country, employing thousands of men and distributing large weekly payrolls. If sapped in their revenue and their services their employees' wages will be adversely affected.

Adrien Beaudry said that he would issue no permits until the Federal Government had achieved interprovincial understanding as to uniform rates and conditions of granting permits.

"This problem is still under study," he said. "We are reluctant to make any decision until some agreement between Ottawa and the provinces has been reached."

Tropical Storm Sweeps Florida

VALPARAISO, Fla., Aug. 1 (AP)—A tropical storm which is blamed for at least five deaths blew itself out in southern Alabama today.

A number of Florida communities found the damage relatively slight, in view of the hurricane's force. The state road department estimated road damage at $10,000 to $15,000.

Some frame dwellings were leveled, but their occupants had sought safe places. Power and communications lines were carried away, and emergency crews worked through the night to restore them.

Hundreds of trees were uprooted in Florida and Alabama, and crops were damaged. Two barges loaded with logs were dashed against a bridge near West Bay, Fla., and sank. The bridge was reported unserviceable.

Small boats were sunk or blown ashore at many places. Piers and other water-front property were damaged.

Several thousand persons who abandoned their beach homes at points between Apalachicola and Pensacola returned to them today.

The Red Cross made no estimates of the total damage, but its officials said the property toll was remarkably small under the circumstances.

Kidnap Plotter a Suicide

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 31 (AP)—John P. Peifer, convicted plotter in the sensation - marked William Hamm Jr. abduction case, committed suicide in his jail cell—presumably by chewing poisoned gum—two hours after he had been sentenced to serve 30 years in prison.

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Steel Learns Public Opinion Will Play a Dominant Role In Its Struggle With Unions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 1—The steel industry is at last discovering public opinion as a factor in its operations. Influenced partly by this belated recognition, companies are moving towards methods new and milder than of 40 years ago, when steel resisted labor's drive to organize the mills.

Inquiry in this world of gigantic furnaces, liquid metals and swiftly shaping products, where more iron and steel are made than anywhere else on the globe, immediately turns up the fact that some historic habits of the business are going out.

Old Policies Abandoned

The policy of the "closed mouth" is being discarded. The industry is hesitatingly peering out of its accustomed seclusion and beginning to appeal to a general public that it formerly ignored. These changes seem significant now in the ultimate possibility of a big steel strike because:

1. The steel industry, more than ever before, is framing policies from the standpoint of how they will be taken by the public.

2. The industry purposes to use publicity as never before to fight the industrial union campaign to organize its workers.

Steel's better understanding of public sentiment promises to be important in guiding its efforts to defeat John L. Lewis, his Committee for Industrial Organization and its offshoot, the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee.

Industry Plans Defense

The industry plans to defend and interpret itself more freely. Management doubtless will attempt to avoid tactics that might offend the public.

On the opposite side, the trade unionists are better posted than the employers in the uses of publicity. Their campaign committee forecasts the largest publicity effort that labor has attempted in any industry. A leader of this organizing movement commented this week:

"You cannot organize against public sentiment. You have to have a favorable public opinion. If you have the right cause and the public understands it, you will win."

Steel's tradition of avoiding publicity whenever possible has been due largely to the nature of the business. Many officials think this old-time attitude a mistake. Steel makers have been absorbed in production, more than in marketing, an executive declared, just as were the farmers until recent years. But perhaps more than that, steel has been something of an industrial hermit.

Lacked Direct Contact

Great steel plants turning out heavy products formerly had but a few customers—railroads, the building industry, etc. Such mills also sold to other companies which made up the iron and steel they purchased into thousands of articles for the general public.

The direct contact with the public which the automobile manufacturers, for instance, study and develop was lacking to the steel plants. In later years, however, steel companies have been marketing a widening number of items for immediate use by the public.

Meanwhile, the public was becoming concerned in economic and labor affairs, a tendency affecting all business. The New Deal hastened this process and abruptly abated the lingering aloofness of the steel industry. Many steel executives, as others, feel that the government has jumped right into the middle of their business, and realize that where the government goes, public interest follows.

These circumstances help to indicate steel's traditional remoteness and its present emergence.

Need for Publicity

The industry still is groping, according to one of its best analysts. Its perception of the importance of public sentiment is not complete. Equipped with costly machinery for the efficient output of its tonnages, it is not fully manned in the simpler processes of meeting the public. One correspondent of a large metropolitan newspaper recently waited for an hour in the New York office of a large steel corporation, and then was told he would have to go to the company's headquarters in Pennsylvania, if he wanted to talk with anybody.

Signs of the increasing alertness of the industry to the public are becoming conspicuous. Only this year the United States Steel Corporation, engaged its first public relations man as a regular unit of its own organization.

In other companies public relations experts have been added within the past three years. Only a few date back further.

Coal Strike Episode

A publicity man can become an interpreter of public opinion to his executives. During recent coal mine troubles in this region, for instance, the public relations man of one steel company advised his officials against evicting coal miners from company houses. He urged that miners unable to pay their rent be allowed to stay in company houses, because of public indignation at evictions.

The company agreed, built barracks for the men it brought in to work the mines and made a contract whereby the miners' union was to pay delinquent rents of its members not working. When the disagreement was settled, the union sent the company a check for $65,000. The steel company avoided any clash with miners or the public over its houses.

Employees' Magazines

Another indication of the industry's growing bent toward print is the appearance of employees' magazines T.he United States Steel Corporation, leader in the industry, began publication of its own employee paper in June of this year. Various other steel companies have started similar magazines.

In its consideration of public opinion, the industry recalls one outstanding episode. Criticism of the 12-hour day led President Harding to ask Judge Gary, then a dominant figure in steel, if the industry could not shorten these hours. Judge Gary replied it was not then possible. A clipping service revealed that only two newspaper editorials favored the judge. The rest of the papers denounced. Within a few years public opinion forced the industry to abandon the 12-hour day.

The steel strike of 1919 was said to have been shortened when influential New York newspapers, originally friendly to the strike, turned against it.

Ousted Foreman Is Reinstated As Ridder Quits WPA

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—Reinstatement of Max Jaffe, Brooklyn plumbing foreman of the Works Progress Administration who had been dismissed for alleged political activities, was announced as one of the final acts of Victor F. Ridder, who retires as Public Works Administrator for New York City today.

Prior to reinstatement, Mr. Jaffe filed a notarized statement with the administrator's office denying that he was connected with Democratic organizations in Brooklyn. Mr. Ridder, however, suggested that an investigation of the case and subsequent action would be left to his successor.

Meanwhile, Dr. Maxwell Ross, head of a Democratic club in the 23rd Assembly District in Brooklyn, declared he had no knowledge of a letter to Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes which led to Mr. Jaffe's dismissal. The letter had urged the Secretary of the Interior to provide for Mr. Jaffe's promotion in the ranks of Works Progress Administration employees so that he would enjoy greater prestige as district charman of the "Win-With-Roosevelt" campaign.

Mr. Ridder, New York City publisher, today handed over the responsibilities of Works Progress Administrator for New York City to Lieut. Col. Brehon B. Somervell, United States Army, who was appointed to the post after Mr. Ridder had asked to be relieved.

Colonel Somervell arrived in New York City to assume his new duties only recently after a trip to Ocala, Fla., to arrange his affairs in connection with the abandoned ship canal. The new administrator is an engineer.

Phone Rates Cut By A. T. & T. Co. On Long Distance Calls

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (AP)—The American Telephone & Telegraph Company announced yesterday it had filed long distance rate reductions with the Federal Communications Commission which would bring users an annual saving estimated at about $6,000,000.

The rate cut, which affects interstate long distance calls, is effective Sept. 1, and is the seventh reduction in 10 years.

The company's announcement said in addition similar rate reductions are to be made by many of the associated companies of the Bell System which will bring the total savings to long distance callers to more than $7,350,000 a year.

The downward revision, the company said, was made possible by the present upward trend in long distance usage and by operating results from the Bell System policy of continuous development and research.

The new rates cut the cost of long-distance calls for distances of more than 240 miles.

The reductions effect the day night (7 p. m. to 4:30 a. m.), and all Sunday rates for both station-to-station and person-to-person calls.

In addition, overtime charges on all person-to-person calls after six minutes of conversation will be the same as station-to-station overtime charges for the same distances.

The reduction will effect a saving of as much as 20 per cent in the charge for some calls, the announcement said.

Tide Turns Against WPA, Chicago Economist Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 1—The WPA will be completely abandoned if the Republicans win in November and is likely to be modified in 1937 if the Democrats remain in power, Prof. Wayne McMillen, economist of the University of Chicago, said in a recent public lecture here.

"There is a rising tide of resentment against the political patronage of the WPA," Professor McMillen declared, "its excessive cost, the trivial character of the majority of its projects, the low level of efficiency on its jobs, and the arbitrary atitude of the Federal Government in imposing a fixed pattern upon the whole community, even upon one that prefers some other method of relieving unemployment."

California Probe Finds Co-ops Use Capitalistic Idea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — "Co-operatives are neither revolutionary nor anti-capitalistic," reports the Southern California Business Review, in assaying the economic and political import of the producer-consumer marketing arrangement gaining general acceptance in both rural and urban areas.

This report is of particular interest in view of the findings of the commission appointed by President Roosevelt to study co-operatives in Sweden.

Policies Enforced

"The social-political functions ascribed to co-operative enterprise by many proponents of the co-operative theory appear to be taken less seriously by the successful co-operatives themselves than by the public at large," reads the July summary of the University of Southern California Bureau of Business Research.

"The most successful co-operatives usually have been those which were able to enforce many of the policies which frequently are used to illustrate the unsocial characteristics of capitalism. There is little ground upon which to base the statement that co-operatives would eliminate competition, unless it is implied that co-operative distribution means socalization of business."

Competition Continues

The competition element is pointed out by the university researchists as far from absent where there is no balance between supply and demand.

"No form of co-operation has been evolved thus far which has been able very greatly to affect the supply and demand ratios of any product," the summary found. "Even in the distribution of agricultural commodities, the field in which co-operatives have been most successful, they have neither attempted nor have they been able to control production or to fix price."

Other co-operative types dealt with in making the summary's conclusions are those engaged in the distribution of foods, gasoline and oil, clothing, and similar goods, as well as a large number of credit unions and the fire insurance companies.

The bureau considered the credit union an important form because it was designed to protect small borrowers from loan sharks and to stimulate saving. By it unforeseen financial difficulties, including unemployment, are greatly ameliorated if the system is in fair operation.

Inroads on Business

While not yet directly threatening big business, the bureau found inroads on retail, middle-man stores in the South Atlantic states where farmers' curb markets make store competition in the lines of merchandise sold by the farmers' wives most difficult.

"If instead of selling only fresh foods and vegetables, canned goods and meats are included in these curb market stocks, it is probable that many stores will be eliminated. Large establishments have means to compete with almost any kind of a business organization, but small tradesmen are not so well equipped to maintain their position against producer-merchants who pay no rent, little taxes upon store equipment, and almost none of the costs which arise in the establishment and maintenance of a fixed place of business."

Management Problem

The management problem the bureau focused on the essential concept of one vote for every individual member, regardless of the amount of his participation. Under such a system there is less attraction for a producer with 10,000 units to sell if his say can be matched by a producer with only 100 units to sell.

"Another difficulty in co-operative enterprises," the report said, "is the lack of administrative incentive. Although some units pay relatively large salaries, only a comparatively few co-operatives can compete with private enterprise in securing high-grade managerial service."

Analyzing the economic justification claims, the bureau disclosed that "the motive of the co-operative is profit, just the same kind of profit as in other types of business units." These profits are distributed just as corporate profits are distributed.

Philadelphia Inquirer Sold to N. Y. Buyer

PHILADELPHIA, July 31 (AP)—The Philadelphia Inquirer, oldest morning newspaper in this city, whose purchase by M. L. Annenberg of New York, was announced today, was owned by the Elverson Corporation, controlled by Raymond Patenotre of Paris, France. He is a son of Mrs. Eleanor Elverson Patenotre, daughter of the late James Elverson, Sr., for many years owner of the Inquirer.

Mrs. Patenotre with her brother, the late James Elverson Jr., controlled the paper after their father had passed on. When the brother died the newspaper property was sold in March, 1930, to the Curtis-Martin Newspapers, Inc., of which Cyrus H. K. Curtis was the head. Mr. Curtis passed on several years ago.

In April, 1934, the morning Public Ledger was merged with the Inquirer and in October of the same year the Inquirer property was returned to the Elverson Corporation.

NEW YORK, July 31 (AP)—For a price "in the neighborhood of $15,000,000," M. L. Annenberg has purchased the Philadelphia Inquirer, he announced today. The Inquirer has a history extending back more than 100 years.

Mr. Annenberg, whose publishing interests already include the Morning Telegraph, New York; the Miami Beach, Fla., Tribune, and radio and screen guides, announced there would be no change in the Inquirer's editorial policy.

On State Visit

International

Lord Tweedsmuir Greets President
President Roosevelt in Company With Canada's Governor-General on His Visit to Quebec

Pennsylvania Tax Of $45,000,000 Is To Pay for Relief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., Aug. 1—Final agreement on a $50,500,000 budget for relief and other purposes of the special session of the state Legislature has been reached here following an all-day conference between administration and legislative leaders at the executive mansion July 30.

The agreement, calling for a $45,000,000 tax program for relief and diversion of $5,500,000 from available state funds for other session expenditures, such as flood relief aid to institutions, grants to schools and departmental appropriations, was promptly indorsed by a Democratic caucus later, which also confirmed the program.

In addition to the tax measure already enacted, the conferees decided to place a tax of 5 cents a gallon on all liquor distilled in Pennsylvania, to bring in $1,400,000; increase the gross receipts tax of utilities from 14 to 20 mills for six months, retaining present exemptions, to yield $1,250,000, and boost the corporate net income tax from 6 to 10 per cent, instead of 8 per cent which is expected to raise $10,850,000.

Will Suffice to February

Other taxes, already enacted at this session, make up the balance of the $45,000,000 program to finance direct relief until February.

All of the taxes will be in effect for the fiscal year ending June 1, 1937, with the exception of the increase in the gross receipts tax on utilities, which is for six months.

The conferees agreed on $10,850,000 as the estimated yield of the 10 per cent corporate net income tax. A plan offered by the revenue department to ban consolidated returns of corporations, which would have brought the total yield of the tax to $12,000,000, was discarded.

House Advances Bills

The House met at 11 o'clock last night and went into its today's session at midnight in order to advance bills in conformity with the compromise program. An hour later, adjournment was had until Monday night.

Relief payments were resumed last night as a $3,000,000 stopgap transfer was rushed through both houses and signed by Gov. George H. Earle. Checks were mailed out immediately to needy families, ending the nine-day stoppage of relief.

The House, following party caucuses at which the conference program was ratified, took prompt action at an early evening session at which five bills and two resolutions in keeping with the compromise plan were introduced. Three were passed for the second reading.

Sixth Bill Due

With these five measures will be a sixth on Monday night's calendar for third reading and final action. It is known as the gross receipts on utilities bill, which was amended yesterday in committee to bring the tax to 20 mills.

The Senate passed the various transfers from other funds by a unanimous vote, with the unemployed marchers in the gallery shouting "Stopgap is not enough."

Only a few hundred of the unemployed army of more than 2000 persons remained in the city today. Those who remained crowded into the Senate gallery and cried, "Sixty-four cents a day," "No more poor board administration," "We want jobs."

Because of the settlement the Legislature is expected to end the special session next week.

6-Inch Telescope Built By Texas Youth for $35

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMARILLO, Texas—Applying the same principles used in constructing the world's largest telescopes, Joe McNeil, 19-year-old Amarillo youth, has built a six-inch instrument at a cost of $35. It is said to be the largest telescope in the Panhandle.

Young McNeil made his instrument from materials obtained locally and from a supply house in Massachusetts. The six-inch mirror was the most difficult part of the construction, requiring the utmost skill and 18 hours of glass grinding.

Indians of Fiji Make Advances By Freer Status

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—A marked improvement in conditions of the Indian people in Fiji since 1915 and 1917 is observed by the Rev. C. F. Andrews, the noted religious leader and friend of Mahatma Gandhi.

Mr. Andrews reached Auckland after spending a month in Fiji. The Indian community numbers over 83,000.

Indians Freed

"An amazing change has taken place since the abolition of indentured labor," Mr. Andrews said. "The Indians are now free and a large proportion have become peasant proprietors, settling on the land and growing sugar cane for the Colonial Sugar Refining Company. The Indians have proved magnificent cultivators of sugar, and they are among the most industrious workers of any of the world's sugar countries. The Colonial Sugar Refining Company has done very wisely in making them its chief farmers and leasing its own lands to them."

Lease Problem

Of the three chief problems in which Mr. Andrews was interested, the first was the situation regarding Fijian leases, which he attempted to ease.

"The land belongs to the Fijians, and they are not allowed to part with its freehold. Since indentured labor was abolished, a very large number of short leases have been taken by the Indians, and these are now expiring. This has caused a critical situation, because the renewal of the leases has led to endless bargaining, involving the expenditure of large sums of money. Since the lease is owned by the tribe, the Indian has to make presents to the leading members of the tribe, and this process is leading to great demoralization. The problem is how to obtain a just and simple method of lease renewal."

Educational Advances

Regarding education, Mr. Andrews said progress had been remarkable and the Indian and Fijian populations were both receiving education up to a high standard. Some of the brightest students were now being sent to New Zealand in order to finish their education and, though the number must always be few, their higher education as teachers and doctors and in other professions would be of immense importance to the future of the Fijian Islands.

Mr. Andrews also inquired into the proposal to withdraw the franchise for the Legislative Council from the Europeans and Indians, who now hold it on an educational and property basis, and to make the Council a purely nominated body. The proposal was being opposed by the Indian community and also by a considerable section of Europeans, and Mr. Andrews gave his opinion as strongly in favor of retaining the franchise.

Shirley Temple Threat Laid to Films by Youth

GRANT, Neb., Aug. 1 (AP)—Accurate tracing of a sheet of stationery placed Sterling W. Powell, 16-year-old farm boy, in jail today, charged with threatening Shirley Temple in a $25,000 extortion plot.

Detective operations of federal agents led late yesterday to the arrest of the youth at his farm home here by Sheriff H. Bechtel. The sheriff said young Powell told him he conceived the fantastic scheme after seeing a motion picture based on a kidnaping theme but "never meant to go through with it."

He said the youth attended films regularly, was regarded as a good student in High School and was a member of a respected family.

"I wouldn't even call it a crank note," W. M. Bishop, Mr. Temple's secretary, said. "It was just a silly action by some youngster who has read about these extortions and kidnapings and wrote the note on an impulse to act out a part."

At Washington, J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the Justice Department's Bureau of Investigation, related how the square of paper was subjected to scientific tests and traced through the manufacturer to stores at Grant and Madrid, Neb. Further undisclosed deductions led to the seizure of Powell.

Canada Pleased With President's Visit to Quebec

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC, Que., Aug. 1—President Roosevelt's talks with the Governor General, Lord Tweedsmuir, and later with the Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, during his visit to Quebec, were behind closed doors and in perfect quiet. High on the ramparts above the St. Lawrence, in the innermost recesses of the old fortifications, the Governor General's quarters were a haven of quiet.

When the party finally went in through the white door, the world was shut outside and what went on within nobody knows. Later in the afternoon the party reappeared and went for a drive and at 5:30 o'clock arrived at Wolfe's Cove station. There was some chatting and the President reiterated his invitations to Lord Tweedsmuir and Mr. King to visit Washington.

The Hon. Martin Burrell, the parliamentary librarian, a former Cabinet Minister, stepped forward and the President shook him warmly by the hand. "Be sure and give my love to your wife and come and see us soon," he said.

There was a final exchange of conversation between the Governor-General and the President, in which they expressed their confidence that good results might be accomplished. To the Prime Minister the President also had a parting word or two.

The train left at 6 o'clock, and on the way to Montreal the President entertained some of his entourage to dinner. He was much gratified with the outcome of his visit and moved by the warmth of the welcome given to him.

Canadians without exception expressed themselves as highly pleased with the visit and with the personality of the President. Every time he appeared in public the streets were lined with people and he was cheered.

There was some puzzlement over the fact that the Governor General's car carrying the President was, always followed by another car full of men without official status, who even preceded the Lieutenant Governor and the Prime Minister. These were the President's G-Men who stuck closer than a shadow despite the protection of the scarlet-coated R. C. M. P. which has hitherto been considered sufficient to guard distinguished visitors to Canada.

When the President delivered his address the G-men lined up in front of the platform; the R. C. M. P. were unobtrusively to the sides and rear.

Roosevelt Visits Winooski Dam In Flood Area Tour

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 1 (AP)—Defending his WPA program, President Roosevelt pointed today to the $1,000,000 Wrightsville Dam on the Winooski River near here and declared to a group of newspaper men about his car: "That is a very excellent illustration of the co-operation between the Government and state in boondoggling."

President Roosevelt started his personal tour of New England flood control projects today, leaving his train at Waterbury to motor to the Winooski Dam.

This was his first stop since crossing the boundary line from Canada on a train which will take him to Hyde Park, N. Y.

After a brief stop the President left for flood control conferences with federal and state officials at Montpelier, Hanover, N. H., and Springfield, Mass.

Met by Governor

Gov. Charles M. Smith of Vermont met the Chief Executive's train at Waterbury and drove with him to the state capital.

Among the large crowd which saw the President detrain were United States Senators Warren W. Austin and Ernest W. Gibson of Vermont, both Republicans, and Maj. Gen. Edward M. Markham, chief of army engineers.

The subject the President expects to delve into is how and when the most-needed projects can be started, without waiting for the next Congress to appropriate money to carry out the $320,000,000 omnibus flood-control authorization act.

Associates of the President said he was carrying home pleasant memories of the warm reception in Quebec yesterday.

Visit to Dartmouth

From Montpelier his route lay through Barre, Bethel and White River Junction to Hanover. After a brief visit to Dartmouth and a meeting with William C. Bullitt, Ambassador to Russia, a conference was scheduled on the train with Gov. H. Styles Bridges, Senator Brown (D-NH) and other officials.

Departing from Hanover at 1:30 p. m., the train was due in Springfield, Mass., three hours later for a conference with Gov. James M. Curley, Senator David I. Walsh (D-Mass.) and WPA administrators.

Curley Requests

Before leaving Boston today to meet President Roosevelt, Governor Curley said federal assistance was indispensable in Massachusetts. Highway Department officials have estimated the March floods damaged or destroyed 132 bridges in this State.

Governor Curley said additional matters he proposed to discuss with Mr. Roosevelt were $650,000 for a fish pier at Gloucester and "the question of a revolving fund of $40,000,000 for farm-to-market roads and highway beautification.

"We need these funds," the Governor said, "for there are still people without employment."

Kidnap Aid Gets 30 Years

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 31 (AP)—Federal Judge M. M. Joyce today sentenced John P. Peifer, St. Paul night club operator, to serve 30 years in a Federal prison for conspiracy in the $100,000 William Hamm Jr. abduction. Sentence was pronounced after Judge Joyce had denied Peifer a new trial. Peifer was convicted by a Federal Court jury on Saturday on charges that he received $10,000 of the ransom money.

'League of Americas' Needed, Vargas Tells Brazil Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—President Vargas sounded a note of optimism in his annual message to Congress. He again applauded the efforts of President Roosevelt for peace on the American continent. Economically the nation was on the upward grade, he said, and quoted statistics of production and exports which showed decided improvements over previous years.

He discussed the problem of Communism in the nation and assured Congress that Brazilian institutions would be protected, that law and order would be preserved, and that there was no need for altering the condition of the nation. He extolled the presidential system but plead for stronger powers for the Executive so as to "quickly and efficiently repress and prevent crimes and activities against the State."

Activities of Extremists

Speaking of public order President Vargas said: "The arrest of the chief of the extremist movement and of other leaders brought unmistakable evidence to the Government of the plans and affiliations of the rebels, among whom were numbered members of the legislative power, who under the cover of their parliamentary immunities were taking part in extremist activities. . . . To hasten the repression and arrest of these elements the executive power declared the state of war."

Brazil's foreign policy, said Dr. Vargas, is aimed to remove misunderstandings, and distrust and to cultivate friendlier relations with South American states. He reported on treaties and trade agreements with Sweden, Norway, Uruguay, Finland, the United States, Argentina and alluded to the satisfactory settlement of frozen credits to Italy.

Production Increases

Agricultural production increased, imports decreased and the deficit for 1935 was far smaller than was anticipated at the beginning of the fiscal year. President Vargas stated that the coffee market was apparently reaching a normal position in spite of the low prices for the commodity. He praised the exchange policy of the republic.

Although President Vargas saw no popular interest in Communism he expressed the fear that a policy of laissez faire or "the passive egoism of conservative classes" might make more extensive the "bolshevist contamination."

After referring to the inefficacy of repressing the individual of criminal and subversive activity the President plead for social co-operation in the efforts to forestall those who would overthrow the institutions and the security of the State. "It is necessary to regiment, to mobilize the society threatened at its foundations, its traditions and in all that is dearest to Brazilians, as much in their material as in their spiritual welfare."

Department of Propaganda

Speaking of the government section on Propaganda and Cultural Diffusion the President said:

"The powerful influence of publicity is well known, above all in these days when the agencies of publicity have resorted to the radio and cinema in all their various modalities. It would be difficult to understand how the public power could abstain from taking advantage of the manifold organs such as the press, radio and cinema to direct and to educate and to raise the level of public culture.

"Thus the Government has created the Department of Propaganda and Cultural Diffusion, whose civic and educational activities extend to the whole nation and are strengthening ideas and sentiments which must bring about a feeling of national unity."

The following report by Dr. Vargas gives an idea of the services rendered by this department:

Economic and cultural service is furnished the press.

Its radio section transmits over a chain of 43 stations.

The shortwave service radiocasts in English, French, Spanish, German and other languages.

Radiophonic exchanges exist with Germany and Italy.

News is furnished to ships at sea.

The cinema section promotes and stimulates the productions of national films.

In the section devoted to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs the President outlined the changes resulting from the World War in the trade of the world. He called attention to dislocations, disruptions and disturbances which have not been righted. He recalled that nations of the Old World did not pick up where they had left off, and that the need for increasing self-sufficiency in the Latin-American world had resulted in programs of industrialization, especially in the field of consumers goods.

But referring to the post-war period he says:

"But there was no return to normal nor a resumption of the old trade currents. On the contrary, the trends begun during the war have been maintained by the nations of the old civilizations. Through artificial means the Old World is seeking to limit as far as possible the exchange of commodities. The repercussion of these measures is disastrous to world economy . . . quotas, the blocking of money, and trade agreements all interrupt the normal flow of goods.

The young nations which produce basic products are the ones most exposed to the dire effects of the policies of protection and limitation. . . .

Co-operation Stressed

"All, therefore, suggests that a co-operative movement is necessary to counteract the effects of this situation . . . The American nations are not only producers of raw materials, but they also form a solid bloc of 250,000,000 consumers with an increasing capacity for the consumption of manufactured goods. As there exists in the continent a great nation already fully equipped industrially and many others partially industrialized easy it would be to intertwine their economic interests and to create an economic community on the margin of the strangulatory processes used by nations which isolate themselves commercially . . .

"The formation of an American bloc of nations is imperative for the preservation of order and political equilibrium. Integrated in an organ of common defense, continental aspirations and interests can march securely towards the future, giving at once an example of international co-operation based on constructive activity and by repudiating bloody conquests, armed encounters and everything which threatens to destroy the many centuries of work accomplished by christian civilization."

Townsend Plan Big Success For Arkansas Farmer

EVENING SHADE, Ark., Aug. 1 (AP)—A slight mixup involving $200, the Resettlement Administration, the Townsend pension plan and a second-hand merry-go-round has just about made George E. Marlin, Maxville farmer, an independent business man.

Mr. Marlin applied to the Resettlement Administration for aid early this year, and, enrolled as a client of the New Deal agency, was sold a team of mules.

Subsequently, the Resettlement Administration's finance department arranged to pay for the mules, but, through a clerical error, sent the check to Mr. Marlin instead of having it cleared through the local office which was handling his case.

When the farmer got the check—made in the even amount of $200—he decided it represented his first monthly old-age-pension allotment under the Townsend plan about which he had heard much discussion.

Mr. Marlin also recalled that under the Townsend plan the pension was to be spent within 30 days. He left for Batesville to comply.

The Resettlement Administration supervisor learned of the error and hurried to Batesville. He found Mr. Marlin, who told him the most he had been able to spend was $85, all for a squeaky, patched and battered merry-go-round.

Advised of his error, Mr. Marlin said that if allowed to keep the merry-go-round, he would see that the loan from the Government was repaid.

A current political campaign brought an unusual number of picnics, barbecues and pie suppers to this section. Mr. Marlin and his portable merry-go-round went to all of them.

Sufficient cash was accumulated to repay the Government's $200 and provide a nest egg. Now Mr. Marlin plans to buy another merry-go-round and go into the entertainment business on a full-time basis.

Puzzle Corner Answers

1. Idiosyncrasies, promulgated for entertainment of erudite, expeditious, energetic workers will furnish week-end occupation.
2. Rumor, Humor, Humer, Homer, Homes, Hames, Fames, Faces, Facts.
3. One of the knights was named 'Eachone."
4. 200 square yards; 56.66 yards.
5. Who follows me, under an umbrella with overalls all over mud, after a thunderstorm,

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Landon Phraseology on Labor Found Similar to Roosevelt's

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—While labor leaders continued their attack on Gov. Alfred M. Landon for the "freedom from interference" phrase in his acceptance speech, research here indicated that President Roosevelt used almost identical language in connection with a threatened strike in 1934.

John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers and organizer of the Committee for Industrial Organization, who is actively committed to Mr. Roosevelt's candidacy, returned to the attack on Governor Landon today. He declared Mr. Landon's letter to Norman Thomas "concedes the right of labor 'to send in an organizer,' but he still thinks the unorganized should 'have complete freedom from interference from anyone whatsoever.'" In his acceptance speech he says this includes even a fellow employee.

Lewis Twits Landon

Mr. Lewis analyzed this attitude at some length, twitted Mr. Landon because his uncle is alleged to be "one of the steel industry's legislative agents at Harrisburg, Penna.," and concluded: "The program of Mr. Landon, if carried out, would make every strike illegal, and every picket a lawbreaker. It would sanctify company unions and the miserable travesty on collective bargaining called the 'employee representation plan.' It would paralyze the movement to organize American labor. The only explanation Mr. Landon can now make is to declare that he does not understand the problem of organized labor and has been misled as to the economic considerations underlying it."

Similar Language

However, a search of the record here has disclosed that President Roosevelt countenanced language similar to Governor Landon's in connection with the settlement of a threatened automobile strike on March 25, 1934. The settlement was brought about by the President in conference at the White House. The terms of the settlement were issued under the heading, "Statement by the President." The fourth provision of the settlement as issued in this statement follow:

The Government makes it clear that it favors no particular union or particular form of employee organization or representation. The Government's only duty is to secure absolute and uninfluenced freedom of choice without coercion, restraint or intimidation from any source.

The statement contained in the announcement from the President is strikingly similar to that contained in the Republican platform on the same matter, which has been construed in many anti-Landon labor circles as imposing a ban on unionization. The platform pledges the party to "protect the right of labor to organize and to bargain collectively through representatives of its own choosing without interference from any source."

Yachts of Many Rigs Race on Boston's Frog Pond

By a Staff Photographer

Final Inspection

Frog Pond Regatta Draws Throng
Top: Model Yachtsmen Await Their Turn
Bottom: Tiny Craft Have a Rakish Tilt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Aug. 1—Over 300 model yachts raced on Boston's Frog Pond recently, under the auspices of the Boston Park Commission. "Yachtsmen" came afoot hugging favorite models close, and generally with a crowd of neighborhood admirers. Informal was the order of the day as regards dress—overalls, pants and shirt or sleeveless undershirt, and bare feet—although some donned "whites" for nautical correctness. All ignored the unwritten law of swank yacht clubs: necktie off when aboard, necktie on before you set foot on the float on return.

At times, the course became a bit hazardous for the racers as some of the gallery, whale fashion, upturned boats, causing serious casualties to rigging and crew. Finally, park guards were sent out—shoes and all—to patrol the course.

The fair wind models, flat bottomed boats with cardboard square-rigged "sail," were all whittled by the boys themselves at their respective playgrounds, and were gaily decorated and painted.

Gold and silver medals were awarded the winning skippers by William P. Long, park commissioner.

Film Makers Besought to Push For Peace in Pictures of War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Films can be made an influence for peace, if the public demands it, Albert Benham, organizer and director of the motion-picture division of the National Council for Prevention of War, believes.

Before he came to Washington, Mr. Benham spent a number of years in Hollywood actually engaged in the production of pictures. Now he devotes full time to conducting a campaign to get movie-goers interested in letting the producers know that they don't want to see war glorified on the screen.

Censorship is not his aim. He merely wants producers to become aware of the widespread peace sentiment in the country, so that American films that find their way to the far corners of the earth will reflect it.

Taking Off Glamor

Surprisingly successful results have to be attained in the comparatively brief time the Council's campaign has been pushed by means of a bimonthly bulletin in which Mr. Benham reviews pictures, news reels and animated cartoons from the standpoint of war and peace. His comments are circulated through churches, parent teacher groups, the Y. W. C. A., the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the American Association of University Women and other peace-promoting groups.

Mr. Benham does not advocate cutting all battle scenes from films. He merely asks that the glamour that has surrounded war for generations be dispensed with. War pictures that depict horrors and bitter consequences as they really are make the best sort of argument for world peace, he says, but too many producers drag in a militaristic background just to give audiences a thrill.

Shallowness Fails

"It goes back to the days when a vaudeville trooper who saw his act wasn't going over, would suddenly pick up an American flag and wave it to get the audience to cheer," Mr. Benham says.

To illustrate, he compares two recent films, "The Prisoner of Shark Island," dealing with the life of Samuel Mudd, who was injustly implicated with the Lincoln assasination, and a much less profound picture called, "The Leathernecks Have Landed." The former, he said, portrays faithfully the disastrous effect of mob violence and intolerance that crops out after every war, while the later attempts unsuccessfully to stir the audience by the U. S. Marines' rescue of an oil company's property in the Far East.

Government Play-Acting

The Council condemns the type of picture with an Army or Navy setting where equipment and personnel is furnished by the Government without charge. Cited are such pictures as "Flirtation Walk," "Devil Dogs of the Air," "Here Comes the Navy," "Hell Divers," "Annapolis Farewell," "Suicide Fleet" and "Shipmates Forever." Labor unions have joined in the protest that such pictures deprive not only actors of jobs, but also carpenters, set-builders, costumers and other technicians.

In regard to news reels, Mr. Benham merely wants the public to distinguish between news and propaganda and to let the producer know he understands the difference. He believes that the news reel companies have been watching their step more carefully recently and as a result there is less war-scare propaganda shown on the screen now than there was a year ago.

Attack on League Protested

Formerly one of the news reel producers used a militaristic scenic background of battleships, marching soldiers, tanks and airplanes behind the introductory title. Peace-lovers protested. Now the scenes depict various aspects of civil life with only one flash of marching men. Last summer a newsreel contained an attack on the League of Nations. Protests rolled in. The president of the company announced that a sequence favorable to the League would immediately be issued.

Here is how Mr. Benham lines up some of the recent pictures into which the theme of war and peace enters:

"Fury"—An admirable preachment against mass hysteria and mob violence.

"Sons o' Guns"—Beneath its clowning exterior carries a worthwhile thought, and is an excellent satire on the whole useless business of war.

"Under Two Flags"—Is decidedly militaristic and outmoded, portraying pomp and ceremony of dying on the field of battle.

"Things to Come"—War is the villain in this story. No race of people is made the enemy. War is an unseen monster that devours everything in its road of terror. Yet "Things to Come" does not propagandize by showing scenes of war horrors and then advocate more armaments as the method for achieving peace. Rather, it shows how war will ravage the world, while peace can create wonders nearly beyond human imagination.

Public Must Act

"Professional Soldier"—Too much violence to make it wholesome screen fare.

"Transatlantic Tunnel" — Sows seeds of fear of an imaginary Asiatic enemy.

Whether wittingly or not, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has aided in the council's campaign. At the National Conference on the Cause and Cure of War here last winter, she told of receiving a letter from a person who wanted something done about films which stir up distrust between nations. "The Government can do nothing about such things," Mrs. Roosevelt said. "The only people who can do anything are the people who see it in the theater. If they protest, the thing will disappear."

Drinking Now Worse Than Before 1920, W.C.T.U. Head Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 1—Urging that the United States return to prohibition, Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, national president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, told an audience at Chautauqua Institution here yesterday that liquor conditions in the country were worse than before the enactment of the Eighteenth Amendment

"The streets of our cities and the highways through our countryside prove this," Mrs. Smith said. "No repeal promise has been kept. Because we have a different social order now than prior to 1920, because there is an exaggeration of pleasure-seeking, conditions have become worse than before prohibition came into effect."

Mrs. Smith held that "the facts are before everyone, and some of the most ardent repealists say publicly that there must be a return to prohibition."

"Alcohol has its place in our social economy. The arts, science and industry have many uses for it. Outside of the body it has a place.

"But because of its effects upon living tissues, it has no place within the body. Industrial alcohol can be —must be—controlled. Beverage alcohol must be abolished."

Increased drinking already has affected national well-being, Mrs. Smith said, stating that the Northwestern Life Insurance Company reported an increase of 183 per cent in rejections of applications for life insurance under 30 years of age because of alcoholism.

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Drunk Driving Sentence Upheld In Kentucky Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The campaign of the Louisville police department and the city court to break up drunken driving by the imposition of jail sentences upon offenders received the full sanction of the state courts when the Kentucky Court of Appeals recently upheld the validity of the 1934 liquor control act under which the sentences have been meted out.

Several months ago Muncipal Police Judge John B. Brachey, his hands tied by legal red tape which enabled lawyers to appeal fines imposed upon drunken drivers to other courts where, it is charged, leniency was shown, discovered that a sentence of nine days in jail and a fine of $19 could not be appealed, and began imposing this sentence, the now-famous "nine and nineteen" edict, upon every offender brought before him.

Test of 'Nine and Nineteen'

Almost immediately police department and city court records registered a slump in the offenses of drunken driving and drunkenness in public places; but at the same time, as the toll of "nine and nineteen" sentences mounted, some flouters of public safety began writing anonymous threatening letters to Judge Brachey, which were ignored. The campaign went steadily on, and on the morning of July 18 it had reached nearly 100 sentences.

Two women were brought into Judge Brachey's court in the course of the campaign; and the second, Miss Virginia Merritt, elected to fight the sentence through the higher courts. The highest tribunal, the Kentucky Court of Appeals, in holding valid the liquor control act and sending Miss Merritt to jail to complete her sentence, said:

"The main purpose of all acts prohibiting or regulating the manufacture, sale, transportation, possession or other disposition of spiritous, vinous or intoxicating malt liquors, is to prevent drunkenness, and those (the legislators) voting for an act with such a title may naturally expect that drunkenness in some form may be dealt with in the act and penalty therefor imposed. It follows that the section in question, providing a penalty for being drunk in a public place, is not . . . invalid."

New York Passports Rise 10 P. C. Over 1935

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—An increase of 10 per cent in the number of passports issued by the New York passport office of the State Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, as compared with the previous year, was reported here today. Thirty-five per cent of the passports issued in the United States were said to be handled through New York.

From July 1, 1935, until March, 1936, there was a decline of 7 per cent in the number of passports issued, but the rush of travel that came in April, May and June was sufficient not only to overcome this deficit but established the 10 per cent increase besides, it was said.

The Italian-Ethiopian War was blamed for light travel earlier this year.

New York Police League Helps 300,000 Youths

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—Character-building activities of the Police Athletic League of New York City have engaged the interest of 300,000 under-privileged boys and girls this summer, according to an announcement today by Byrnes MacDonald, Deputy Police Commissioner, in connection with the opening of Police Athletic League Week tomorrow. The program will continue through Saturday, Aug. 8.

Fire Chiefs' Group Elects

TORONTO, July 31 (AP)—Chief Robert Logan of Baton Rouge, La., was elected president of the Fire Chiefs' Association of America today as its sixty-fourth annual convention drew to a close. Chief Daniel Tierney of Arlington, Mass., was named first vice-president.

Roumanians Draft Women's Charter Of Labor Rights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania—A minimum charter for Roumanian women has been issued here by the trades unions.

Raising the status of their women folk is one of the primary aims of the unions.

Recently, the Women's Club, which is affiliated to the Roumanian Employees' Union here, appealed to all women workers in Roumania to join their union.

"Get together and win your freedom," the appeal begins. This is followed by the union's 10-point program for the attainment of which women are asked to organize:

1. Equal pay for equal work.
2. Equal right to promotion.
3. Married women's right to work.
4. Paid maternity leave, six weeks before and after childbirth.
5. Equal civil and political rights with men.
6. Fight against high cost of living.
7. Freedom of association to be guaranteed.
8. Abolition of consorship and martial law.
9. Development of class consciousness—by raising the economic and political standard of women workers.
10. Respect for women.

Utrecht University Marks 300th Year; Has Varied Career

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

UTRECHT, the Netherlands—Queen Wilhelmina, Crown-Princess Juliana, an impressive number of authorities and natural scientific workers both from the Netherlands and abroad, assembled here recently to celebrate the tercentenary of the Imperial University of Utrecht.

The university is one of three which, since 1815, have been officially maintained by the Netherlands. It originated as a municipal university in 1636 from the "attenaeum illustre" founded two years before. Two centuries later, after the restoration of the Netherlands' independence in 1815, it became a national university, while in 1876 it became an imperial university under a new law on higher education.

Especially in the last 50 years, Utrecht University has shown important growth and development. In 1934-1935 it had nearly 3000 students working under 106 professors in six faculties.

Salvation Army 'Raid' Takes 20 From Adelaide Hotel Bars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Making a bold move to reclaim men from habits of drunkenness, the Salvation Army organized a round-up on a Saturday afternoon. Visits were paid by groups of Salvationists to metropolitan hotels, and more than 20 people were taken to the Citadel. Here they were given attention (being in various stages of intoxication) and later were able to be present at special revival services.

Although here and there the raiding party had a hostile reception, the divisional commander of the Salvation Army, Colonel Ede, claimed that the maneuver had been generally gratifying. He said the fact that 20 or more had been brought intimately under the Army's influence was a practical achievement.

The hotelkeepers who objected to the visits did so on the ground that they were tantamount to an assertion that the premises were not properly conducted. Colonel Ede's reply was that his parties had as much right in the hotels as others who were there, and, moreover, they were public houses.

The tour of the city began at 5 o'clock—an hour before closing time—and 20 hotels were visited. During the round-up bands played outside the premises, and not only those who were under the influence of liquor, but other frequenters of the hotels were invited to the Citadel where refreshments were served.

"The idea suits us," said a senior police officer. "The fewer drunks we have in the cells the better we are pleased."

More Playgrounds For Mine Children Sought in Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—A unique example of industrial welfare work, the Miners' Welfare Fund, a national fund providing for the welfare of a whole industry derives its revenue from a levy of ½d. a ton of coal produced, which is collected by the Mines Department, and a levy of 1s. in the £ on mining royalties collected by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue.

The annual report, issued along with the annual report of the miners' welfare national scholarship scheme, reveals that the receipts last year were £736,588, and during the 15 years since the fund was instituted have totalled £15,250,000.

More than £5,000,000 has been spent in providing outdoor recreation and indoor amusement and leisure occupations for the 800,000 or so employed in the coal-mining industry from South Wales to Derbyshire and from Kent to Fife.

The report points out, however, that although the welfare fund has provided nearly 640 children's playgrounds, more are required.

'Perfect Home' Waits First Tenant Chosen By King Edward VII

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURHILL, Eng. — The King's House, Jubilee gift to the late King George from tradespeople who supply the royal households, is awaiting its first tenant.

King Edward recently came down to this Surrey beauty spot to open the front door of the house with a key decorated with the royal crown in precious stones.

Tenancy of the house, built to represent the finest in British architecture and home-building of today, is to be an honor, bestowed by the King on anyone he may think worthy of it as a reward for services to Britain.

King Edward wrote the first signature in the visitors' book of the house and was presented with an album containing the names of the 1000 members of the Royal Warrant Holders' Association who subscribed the £50,000 necessary to erect this "perfect home."

Democrats Buy Old Maine Paper To Aid New Deal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 31—Efforts of Democrats to break through the traditional Republican hold on Maine have taken the form of close co-operation with the effort to give new impetus to the Portland News, almost the sole party organ in the State, it was learned here today.

New funds have been made available for the newspaper, it was declared here, while Norman W. Baxter, member of the staff of the Democratic National Committee, has been named to edit the newspaper on recommendation of Charles Michelson, national director of publicity for the committee.

On the theory that many voters still believe that "as Maine goes so goes the nation" the stiffest kind of a battle is expected in the statewide election which comes Sept. 14.

Sun to Poll Maryland

On the other hand, a potentially more accurate test is in prospect in Maryland, where a poll of every registered voter in the State is to be taken unofficially by the Baltimore Sun and the Baltimore Evening Sun. Although this is in the nature of a straw vote, the Maryland test will surpass anything undertaken before in this line for inclusiveness and comprehensiveness in a given state since postcard ballots will be sent to every voter, based upon official registration

Maryland is one of the few states in the country where complete registration lists are opened to the public, and may be copied. Maryland, furthermore, is much closer to being an accurate test of political strength than Maine, which is normally Republican.

Good Record as Picker

Maryland "picked the winner," so far as its own vote went, in every presidential election, but one, since 1884, a majority of the popular vote in that time having been cast in eight elections for Republicans, and in five elections for Democrats.

There will be few polls in the coming months that will command the interest and importance for politicians of the proposed test in Maryland.

So far as Maine goes, it is learned that Mr. Baxter went to his new editorial position direct from Democratic headquarters. Apparently support is going to the paper with the idea of having at least one major New Deal press mouthpiece in the State.

Accordion Tops Music World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 1—Even housewives are going in for accordions. This plaited musical instrument, associated with moonlight nights and picturesque gondolas, is becoming as popular as the saxophone was some 15 years ago, according to music merchants who met here recently from all parts of the country.

Twice as many accordions are being sold now compared to a year ago, the merchants agreed. Women are among the best customers, it is said, organizing bands with as many as 50 instruments in a single ensemble.

Improvements are being made in the accordion as regards volume and quality of tone. In the de luxe instruments, ranging as high as $1000 in price, manufacturers are producing an accordion which can imitate the violin, organ, and other musical instruments, it is found. Prices range down to $50.

Another outstanding trend in the musical world, as recorded in conferences of the National Association of Music Merchants, is the public school band and orchestra movement. It is estimated that approximately 3,000,000 school boys and girls have joined either the school band or orchestra.

They reported that these high school orchestras and bands are well-developed well-balanced and include a great variety of instruments. Youngsters coming up through the schools as members of one of these ensembles are getting fine training for future music leaders, it was said.

Much of this increased interest in playing a musical instrument has resulted from contests staged by the Music Educators National Conference, it is believed.

Ickes to Analyze Record of Landon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, will go on the air in a Columbia system coast-to-coast radio hook-up on Monday night with a detailed analysis of the record of Gov. Alfred M. Landon as a "practical progressive," it was announced at Democratic National Committee headquarters at the Biltmore Hotel here.

"Secretary Ickes will contrast the remedies for the depression which Governor Landon urged upon the Roosevelt Administration three years ago with the policies he is now urging as a candidate for President," the press release handed out by the Democratic National Committee says. He will also discuss the views of 'practical progressives' who are supporting Governor Landon for the Presidency.

"His speech will be one of the major answers of the Roosevelt Administration to the position so far revealed by Governor Landon."

Mrs. Margaret Potts Williams of Shepherdstown, W. Va., a member of the West Virginia Democratic State Executive Committee, was among the callers at the national committee headquarters today. Mrs. Williams said the women of her State were never so active politically as they were today, there being more voters and workers among them than ever before.

Governor Landon's moves to balance the Kansas budget by cutting appropriations for public education and by slashing the salaries of school teachers was, she declared, "having a tremendous effect" on women voters in West Virginia and that repercussions were "a distinct aid to the Democrats."

9 Years of Safety In Undersea Craft Spurs Naval Drive

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP)—Aiming at continuance of a record of nine years of submarine operation without a single major accident, naval officers reported that 12 undersea boats now under construction would carry the latest developments in improved machinery and equipment.

Officers asserted that refinements in design and construction in submarine merchandise—plus increased efficiency in underwater seamanship —should enable the navy further to reduce the risks in what has been one of its most hazardous branches.

Chief improvements, officers said, will be in the batteries that furnish the power to drive them beneath the surface; in the diesel engines for surface propulsion; ventilation system; and listening devices or "undersea ears."

These improvements officers said, should help avoidance of such accidents as have involved 51 submarines since their adoption by the navy.

No lives have been lost in American submarines since the S-4 was rammed and sunk by the Coast Guard destroyer Paulding off Provincetown, Mass., on Dec. 19, 1927, with a loss of 40 officers and men. Ten other submarine accidents preceeding that also took a toll of lives.

In the nine years since the last major accident, there has been a considerable increase rather than a diminution of submarine activity by the navy. Officers attribute the record in part to both improved equipment and efficiency on the part of the personnel.

Most of the fatal accidents of the past have been due to collisions, battery trouble or carelessness on the part of the men manning the ships.

Pope Takes No Action On Poltical Activity Of the Radio Priest

CASTEL GANDOLFO, Italy, Aug. 1 (AP)—The Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, Detroit radio priest, may continue his political activity without interference, it appeared last night.

Pope Pius, receiving Bishop Michael Gallagher of Detroit at his summer home here yesterday, sent his blessing to the clergy of Detroit —which includes the Rev. Mr. Coughlin.

The radio priest was not discussed by name during the audience, and prelates said this meant the Pope would take no action.

The Pontiff would, the prelates asserted, leave the question to Bishop Gallagher. There was no doubt, they added, but that the bishop would permit the radio priest to continue his work.

Boston Mountain Climber Plans New Peak Conquest

VANCOUVER, Aug. 1 (AP)—Henry S. Hall Jr. of Boston and Hans Fuhrer, a Swiss guide, who last week conquered Mt. Monarch, a 11,700-foot virgin peak, today were on their way to the head of Knight Inlet to begin another exploration trip in the Mt. Waddington district.

Mr. Hall left here yesterday by steamer with Fuhrer and will meet Mr. and Mrs. Don Munday of Vancouver at Knight Inlet.

The party plans an attack on an unclimbed peak which Mrs. Munday has tentatively named Mt. Silverthorne.

They will travel over the little-known Klinaklini Glacier on their trip to the mountain.

Norse Scouts Sail

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—Twenty-nine Norwegian Boy Scouts had covered 3800 miles on a good-will tour through the United States and Canada when they left here for Oslo aboard the steamship Bergensfjord, of the Norwegian American Line, today. The party, members of Troop 31 in Oslo, arrived here on July 1.

Twelve states and a portion of Canada were visited by the Norwegian Scouts during their trip, which was sponsored by the International League of Norsemen, an association of Norwegians.

The Newspapers Notwithstanding

FOR this once at least, I shall deliberately disbelieve the newspapers. My imagination refuses to cope with their insistent clamor about revolution in Spain. They refer to Ambassador Bowers in the thick of the fighting in Fuenterrabia; and I know it as a drowsy place of red tiles and white dazzling plaster, of dark fortress-like palaces and striped blue and orange awnings overhanging the pale *plage*. We used to go there in a rough boat rowed by a solemn Basque in a real béret; and, if the tide were low, he would deposit us cautiously on the mud flats whence, shoes and stockings in hand, we waded ashore. Why, every morning from my bed in the hotel at Hendaye, I heard the pleasing jangle of church bells from Fuenterrabia on the other shore of the Bidassoa River which makes the boundary between the French Basque Provinces and the Spanish.

IRUN, THE BORDER town where one climbed down from the French train and up into the Spanish one before proceeding to Burgos and across the high tawny country towards Madrid? Gunfire along the French border, we now read; fleeing tourists from San Sebastian, a storm center of the Spanish fighting. What! That royal watering-place, with its wide-armed cliffs and intervening shimmer of blue-green bay? One cannot grasp it. No more speeding motors to transport the affluent from the glitter of Biarritz to the gaiety of San Sebastian? We used to walk to Irun across the long bridge from Hendaye Ville, scurrying past the Spanish soldiers with their fierce black mustaches and comic hats with turned-back shiny brims, surrendering our passports with just a shade of unwillingness though we knew we should soon recover them. We would go to Irun to visit a man who made *espadrilles*, linen shoes of green or red or white, having twisted rope soles for walking in the sand. It was all peaceful then and bland, lovely in its lush, semi-tropical way, set down between the blue-gray foothills of the Pyrénées and the indigo expanse of the Bay of Biscay. Can it all have changed so much?

WHEN ONE IS in Spain, it seems definitely not of today. One would assert that it could know nothing of the hideous devices of revolutions and class wars, Leftists and Fascist Dictators. Spain is still claimed by the Middle Ages. It still echoes with the voices of the Goths and the Visigoths, of the Romans, of the kings and queens of Aragon and Castile, but especially of the Moors. Civilizations, layers upon layers of them, are only half-forgotten. One need but scrape the surface lightly. Spain is asleep, immersed in the consciousness of its founders. There must be some mistake. Spain would not know how to make a modern revolution.

I CATCH MY breath when I read of Seville endangered. I picture those Oriental streets like alleys, hardly wide enough to accommodate two donkeys without upsetting their laden panniers; alleys hedged in by high white walls, expressionless except for a grilled window here and there or a ledge upon which perch pots of flaming geraniums. I think of the Court of the Oranges, hot bold sunshine engulfing the Moorish fountain with its low rim, a beggar dozing on some steps in deep grateful shadow, or little, black-eyed children calling, or a woman in a shawl who hastens over the cobbles, or a young girl with a gardenia thrust into her hair. What of them? They belong there and must not be disturbed. Revolution or no revolution, no harm must come to the cathedral, with its massed pillars, its faintly gilded choir screen, its swinging lamps. Grotesque little trams may clang without; inside is ancient peace and refuge. Wars have come and gone, leaving perhaps an impress; but Seville has remained, proud and unperturbed. So much there is of comfort.

BUT TOLEDO—POSSIBLY it is most difficult to suppose that revolution could beat its way across those rocky chasms, spanning the gorge by what H. M. Tomlinson has called "a long thread of spidery masonry held at each end by a massive gate-tower." Toledo is indeed a "sundered mountain, piled over with antiquities." It can have little to say to a tumultuous present with the rebel forces in control. What must be taking place now in the Zocodover or public square, where towering old houses preside over the riot of market day? Where in August water is scarce and one cannot lift a foot without stirring the yellow dust in clouds and spirals, yet one is fascinated by "the remaining glow and shadow" of Toledo's greatness. Those donkeys, patient and hard-working beasts, must not be frightened by shots nor must the heaps of green melons be overturned.

FORTIFIED PASSES IN those Sierra Guadarrama mountains which Velasquez so delighted to paint, in patches of blue and silver, into the backgrounds of his pictures? They seem, when one is traveling up into the fastness where that ageless palace of the Escorial stretches its vast stony corridors, as immune from fighting planes, telephone lines and reinforcements as the mountains of the moon.

AND YET—WHO can be sure? Amazing, dreadful, cruel things are going forward today. Even backward Spain must be aroused, perhaps, to play its part, take its individual responsibility in working out the destinies of mankind. However, cities are dauntless, and so are countries and peoples. They cover over their scars. Presently they no longer limp. With a lump in my throat, I read the disturbing newspapers and toss them aside. Spain's latest revolution a menace for the future of Europe? I will not yet believe. I will cling to my memories of the beauty and the fortitude which have come down the centuries. Who shall stop me? I defy the newspapers and uphold the Spain of history and romance.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

Our Lodgings at Concarneau

THE hotel in the place faced the whole scene of Concarneau; the fortress in the distance, the sea and the quays, prickling with masts, and ruddy with the sails of the fishing fleet, at anchor, or tied up to their dock. But we were not tempted by either Madame or Les Voyageurs, in any meaning of the term, to linger, and with the help of a friend we sought lodgings in the town. On one of the streets, or rather roads, where Concarneau joins the open country, an old couple —Papa and Maman Valdinaire, they were called—owned a small propriété, a house and garden with an eight- or nine-foot wall entirely enclosing the estate, which was about an acre, and was in fact a garden full of flowers only. The walls were covered with carefully trained fruit, pears and apricots, and a number of small trees, perhaps for blossom only, casting flickering light and shade over the flower-beds. Pigeons circled overhead; privacy reigned. A nearly stepped upon an old turtle confidently crossing the path. But our hosts to be were not hedonists, but florists, the only ones in town. . . .

Although we had been somewhat discouraged by the entrance and hall, where Mme. Valdinaire's chickens casually walked and could easily have been met on the stairs, we were all, even the most practical, for immediate setting with Madame, who, of course, conducted the business of the establishment. There were other and almost more important drawbacks, such as that Madame V. had no personality, and was without race; above all wore no *coiffe*. She and Monsieur inhabited the lower story, which connected directly with everything, the road, as the front door opened directly from it, and it was the only access to the garden, *tant mieux*. But a goat also kept house with them, as well as the chickens, and had the freedom of the hall stairs; as a matter of fact it never took advantage of the opportunity, although climbing was by way of being within its primeval nature. The house was one room deep, and we were offered the two rooms on the second floor; also an attic for our kitchen. This had a large dormer window with lovely view toward the sea and a *brasier* for cooking on the hearth, really perfect in our eyes. . . .

In about a week Lucy had become fluent in all of the Breton language that she needed to express enquiry, astonishment, admiration, and strong objection to price; also she was expressive in repudiation of alleged values. Large heavy coppers, which were still in circulation, were usually sufficient, after agrument, for most of the outlay. They came home rejoicing over their *trois sous de pommes, cinq sous de tomates, etc.*—From "Background with Figures," by CECILIA BEAUX. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MING LADY: *A Chinese Painting in The Detroit Institute of Arts*

PORTRAITURE to which we have grown accustomed in the Western World differs appreciably from that of the Orient. Trends in Europe for nearly five hundred years have been in the direction of a likeness which reveals the model as he is seen in space, rounded, solid, three-dimensional. To achieve more completely such representation, painters have contrived a sort of photographic imagery in which the subject is given sharp by the distribution of lighted and shaded areas. Details are indicated, not in their outline, but for the manner in which they reflect or absorb light. An extraordinary resemblance can result when this method is employed, so true to appearance that the onlooker imagines he may feel the texture of silk and plume, hair and jewel as they are transfixed upon the canvas.

One does not react to such realism in this Chinese portrait, which is in the collection of The Detroit Institute of Arts. It was probably painted in the fifteenth century, during the Chinese period of art, known as Ming. It is painted on silk. We may discern fairly accurately what this lady looked like, how she dressed her hair, what was the cut of her costume, the cascade of folds into which it fell. And yet, the picture is virtually flat; it lacks any sense of space and airiness; it possesses no weight or fullness; it is, in other words, a two-dimensional portrayal. With flat color and painstaking line, the artist has managed to translate the image. There is no graded light, no obscuring shadow. We trace clearly the delicately modulated contour of the head and cheeks, the sensitive eyelids and lips, the full sleeve and skirt, the long slender fingers, the fan, the couch. The painter lingers with relish over the ornate patterns and he delineates them patiently. The imposing simplicity in the handling of face and neck furnishes a contrast with fussy ornamentation elsewhere.

This "Ming Lady" is characterized a lady of social station, carefree, stylish, holding in control her pet "lion" or "Persian" cat. Her portrait is not only a revelation of type, it is also agreeable as fine decoration, appealing to the onlooker much as an impersonal bit of garniture.

DOROTHY ADLOW

[This is the seventeenth of a group of articles: Great Treasures from Great Museums.]

Reversing Error

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A WOMAN sat in a Christian Science Reading Room prayerfully endeavoring to overcome the sin of personal jealousy. How much sorrow this trait had caused her and others! How earnestly she desired to find peace from its nagging suggestions!

Knowing that the remedy was to be found in the truth about man, which is revealed in the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, she calmly sought the healing message which, she knew, would heal the sinful thinking. As she studied, she came to the illuminating statement on page 267 of Science and Health which reads: "When examined in the light of divine Science, mortals present more than is detected upon the surface, since inverted thoughts and erroneous beliefs must be counterfeits of Truth. Thought is borrowed from a higher source than matter, and by reversal, errors serve as waymarks to the one Mind, in which all error disappears in celestial Truth."

What liberation and spiritual apprehension this statement promised! Gratefully the student realized that what she needed to do was to reverse the erroneous disposition to jealousy, by finding the true characteristic and expressing it.

When analyzed, jealousy was found to be a false concept of love, to be idolatrous in character, malicious, limited, and selfish. Being unwilling to harbor ugly qualities, and joyfully grasping the fact that they were only opposites of the true, spiritual qualities which the child of God reflects, she forthwith proceeded to invert them; in other words, to reverse error, the reverse of the true. Thus, the nature of Love was found to be divine, limitless, impartial, invariable, pure, unselfed. Moreover, instead of selfishly longing to be more loved and to have more of friendship directed towards herself, the student realized that she needed to spiritualize that longing, and see love in its true light as universal, and to desire to reflect and express love to all mankind.

A great, unspeakable peace took possession of her consciousness. As she continued to study the passage already quoted, the perfect nature of God and His idea unfolded further to her waiting thought, spreading before her a panorama of grace, beauty, and nobility, and inspiring her to spiritual achievement.

In the light of the allness of God, she saw evil to be but a belief in the opposite of good. It is enlightening to reflect on the statement made by Job concerning God (Job 23:13), "He is in one mind, and who can turn him?" And in Lamentations it is written (3:35, 36), "To turn aside the right of a man before the face of the most High, to subvert a man in his cause, the Lord approveth not."

Humanity in general has learned that some of its former beliefs were but the reversal of fact. Astronomers, for instance, discovered that the sun does not move around the earth once in every twenty-four hours, as the senses would have us believe, but that the reverse is the fact—the seemingly stationary earth spins daily on its axis, and yearly revolves about the sun.

In her works on Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy has shown us that the evidence before the physical senses is untrue, and that the human or mortal concept is the reverse of the spiritual fact concerning the perfect, sinless creation of God. She has furnished the remedy for error, namely, its reversal by truth, and revealed God and His universe as they actually are.

Christ Jesus constantly reversed the evidence before the physical senses, and where lack, sorrow, sin, sickness, death, incapacity, claimed to be he reversed that evidence and made manifest God's creation of abundance, joy, purity, health, activity.

In the Bible we read that God's work was finished and pronounced "very good." Our work is to know and prove this. Thus a Christian Scientist does not try to make an evil thing or condition good; and this realization is arrived at by discerning the spiritual fact and reversing the lie.

Mrs. Eddy writes (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 60), "Every material belief hints the existence of spiritual reality; and if mortals are instructed in spiritual things, it will be seen that material belief, in all its manifestations, reversed, will be found the type and representative of verities priceless, eternal, and just at hand."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

Melody Recaptured

A BEAUTIFUL Czech woman stood by the piano and sang. Music has always been a feature of this home. It used to be the center of all cultural interests for the mistress of the house. Today a famous prima donna had come, to forget her operas for a while and refresh herself and us with the singing of Slav folk songs. During the interval two of Masaryk's granddaughters and the young pianist—all of them under twenty years of age—stood by the long, black piano and leaned over the keyboard, turning the leaves of the music, chatting and laughing. The President walked slowly across the room towards them. As he came to them and looked at the music he appeared to be searching for some favorite song from his young days, which, however, was not in the collection before him. I did not understand the language they were using, but the gestures conveyed the meaning. I heard him hum the melody very softly, so as not to disturb the company on his left. Four young heads were bent in a listening attitude. Then one of them found the song and placed it on the piano and now they all sang it together, two or three stanzas. The features of the oldest person in the room brightened as if the sun shone on them. I could not say if it were the sun of youth or of age.—EMIL LUDWIG, in "Defender of Democracy: Masaryk of Czechoslovakia." (New York: McBride.)

Vende op og ned paa Vildfarelsen

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

EN KVINDE sad i et Kristen Videnskabs Læseværelse og stræbte i Bøn efter at overvinde den Synd, det er at nære personlig Skinsyge. Hvor megen Sorg havde dette Karaktertræk dog ikke forskaffet hende selv og andre! Hvor alvorligt ønskede hun ikke at finde Fred for de nagende Suggestioner, der fulgte med!

Hun vidste at Lægemidlet fandtes i Sandheden om Mennesket, den Sandhed, der er aabenbaret i Bibelen og Kristen Videnskabs Lærebog, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* af Mary Baker Eddy, og roligt og stille søgte hun det Helbredelsens Budskab, som hun vidste, vilde helbrede hendes syndige Tanker. Under sit Studium kom hun til disse klare og megetsigende Ord paa Side 267 i *Science and Health:* "Naar de dødelige undersøges i guddommelig Videnskabs Lys, aabenbarer de mere, end det, der ellers viser sig paa Overfladen, thi forkerte Tanker, der er vendt op og ned paa, og fejlagtige Forestillinger kan kun være Forfalskninger af Sandheden. Tanken udspringer fra en Kilde, der er højere end Materie, og ved at vendes om, tjener Vildfarelserne som Vejvisere til det ene og eneste Sind, hvori al Vildfarelse forsvinder i den himmelske Sandhed".

Hvilke Løfter om Befrielse og aandelig Opfattelse laa der ikke i disse Ord! I dyb Taknemmelighed forstod hun, at hvad hun havde at gøre, var at vende op og ned paa sin vildfarende Tilbøjelighed til Skinsyge ved at finde det sande Karaktertræk og give Udtryk for dette.

Ved en nærmere Analyse blev det hende klart, at Skinsyge er et falsk Begreb om Kærlighed, afgudsdyrkende i hele sit Væsen, fuld af Ondskab, begrænset og selvisk. Og da hun ikke ønskede at huse slette Egenskaber, og nu med Fryd indsaa, at de kun var det modsatte af de sande, de aandelige Egenskaber, som Guds Børn genspejler, saa gav hun sig straks til at vende op og ned paa disse, med andre Ord, til at vende op og ned paa Vildfarelsen, det omvendte af det sande. Hun saa paa denne Maade, at Kærlighedens Natur er guddommelig, ubegrænset, upartisk, uforanderlig, ren og uselvisk. Og i Stedet for at tænke paa sig selv og længes efter selv at blive elsket højere og føle mere Venskab strømme sig i Møde, forstod hun, at hun maatte aandeliggøre denne Trang og se Kærligheden i dens sande Lys som altomfattende, og stræbe efter at genspejle Kærlighed til hele Menneskeheden.

En stor og uudsigelig Fred fyldte nu hendes Bevidsthed. Og under det fortsatte Studium af de ovenfor citerede Ord udfoldede Guds og Hans Idés Fuldkommenhed sig yderligere for hendes søgende Tanke og udbredte for hende et Syn fult af Ynde, Skønhed og Ædelhed, og gav hende ny Impuls til at søge videre frem mod aandelige Maal.

I Lyset af Guds Althed saa hun, at det onde kun er en Forestilling om en Modsætning til det gode. Vor Tanke vil hente yderligere Lys ved at dvæle ved Jobs Ord om Gud (Jobs Bog 23:13): "Han gjorde sit Valg, hvem hindrer ham?" Og i Klagesangene staar der skrevet (3:35 og 36): "Naar Mandens Ret for den Højestes Aasyn bøjes, naar en Mand lider Uret i sin Sag—mon Herren tillader det?" (delvis efter eng. Bibel).

Menneskeheden har i det store og hele gjort den Erfaring, at flere af dens tidligere Forestillinger blot har været de omvendte af de virkelige Forhold. Astronomerne har f. Eks. gjort den Opdagelse, at Solen ikke, som vore Sanser prøver paa at faa os til at tro, bevæger sig een Gang rundt om Jorden i Løbet af hvert Døgn, men at det modsatte er Tilfældet—nemlig, at den tilsyneladende ubevægelige Jord hver Dag drejer sig om sin Akse og i Løbet af et Aar bevæger sig een Gang rundt om Solen.

Mrs. Eddy har i sine Værker om Kristen Videnskab vist os, at alt, hvad de fysiske Sanser fortæller os, er usandt, og at den menneskelige eller dødelige Opfattelse er det modsatte af den aandelige Sandhed om Guds fuldkomne, syndefri Skabelse. Hun har skænket os Lægedommen for Vildfarelse, ved at vise os, hvordeles vi vender op og ned paa den med Sandheden, og har aabenbaret os Gud og Hans Univers, som de virkelig er.

Kristus Jesus vendte ustandselig op og ned paa de fysiske Sansers Vidnesbyrd, og der hvor Fattigdom, Sorg, Synd, Sygdom, Død og Uduelighed gjorde Fordring paa at herske, vendte han op og ned paa dette Vidnesbyrd og manifesterede Guds Skabelse med dens Overflod, Glæde, Renhed, Sundhed og Virksomhed.

Vi læser i Bibelen, at Gud fuldendte Sit Værk, og Han saa, det var "saare godt". Det er vort Værk at forstaa og at bevise dette. En Christian Scientist [Kristen Videnskabsmand] forsøger saaledes ikke at gøre en ond Ting eller en ond Tilstand god, og man naar frem hertil ved at begynde at kunne se den aandelige Kendsgerning og vende op og ned paa Løgnen.

Mrs. Eddy skriver paa Side 60 i *Miscellaneous Writings:* "Enhver materiel Forestilling peger hen imod den aandelige Virkeligheds Eksistens; og hvis de dødelige er bleven oplært i aandelige Ting, vil de komme til at se, at det omvendte af materiel Forestilling i alle dens Manifestationer vil aabenbare sig for os som uvurderlige, evige og nærværende Sandheder".

Oplysning angaaende kristen-videnskabelig Litteratur, udgivet paa Dansk, kan faaes ved at skrive til Forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Shore Idyll

ALL afternoon the sun has splashed gold on me,
And blinded me with red streaks
As I lie on the dock,
Listening to the endless gulp of green water
In the shadow of rock ledges.
There is no wind to stir the grass
Or ruffle the striped adder in his warm, curled sleep.
Even the pines stand stiffly
As if no force could move their jagged shapes.
Above me from the rocks the cabin peers
Wide-windowed
To catch each play of light and shade.
The air is so still
I should like to reach out a hand
And smoothe the velvet shadow on that blue mountain.
Only I might crumple the stillness
And shatter the day into fragments.
It is better to stare passively from the shore,
For one afternoon is so short a time to capture
All the glory of one lake.

RAYMONA HULL

Spring in August

AUGUST first is Wattle Day in Sydney, the official heralding of Spring. Boy Scouts at busy tram stops and at the Underground stations hand early morning arrivals in the city sprays of the soft, downy yellow blossoms, spicy and fragrant. Small sprigs make a bright bit of color against otherwise drab coat lapels. Out in the suburbs, where wattle trees line the streets, it is like looking at soft, fleecy clouds, so gently and quietly the ball-like blossoms lie among the silvery green leaves.

After a topsy-turvy winter in June and July, when westerly winds chilled the unheated houses and steamer rugs were an adjunct at the cinema, while at the same time roses bloomed and poppies and lupins made gay the gardens, I wondered what spring could possibly be like. To a New Englander, spring meant forsythia, dogwood and violets, hyacinths and tulips; the slow spread of green over the brown branches; April and May unfolding their treasures cautiously one by one. Here was a new kind of spring, exotic, fleeting. One has to be quick to catch the soft yellow of her gown, so swiftly does she pass over lovely Sydney.

One Sunday late in July, we went for a walk along the cliff roads by the harbor. It was a typical Australian winter day, jeweled brilliance of water, and sky resplendent in warm sunshine. The deep ravine below the footpath sent up a strangely familiar, yet uncommon perfume. I stopped to give a deep analyzing sniff. Where had I met that pungent odor before? Looking down the steep hillside, I saw that the winter green had started to turn to springtime gold; for beneath us were hundreds of wattle trees, not yet in full bloom, but showing faint yellow through a veil of gray-green, making the hint of coming beauty the more fascinating. The perfume enchanted, and at the same time, haunted me. Then I remembered!

A bleak windy March day, before leaving America, I had entered a shop in search of a scent that was like the spring. The salesgirl selected a tiny bottle from a tray and slowly passed the dropper by my nose. I whiffed credulously, then took a second, deeper breath. Veritable bottled springtime,—the label said "Acacia,"—my first introduction to the wattle. The price of the precious liquid was beyond my purse, but the memory of its exotic fragrance had never left me. Now, free as the air itself, came the perfume, untouched, full and rich, bringing with it the essence of spring in August! We returned home at sundown to our gas fire. The calendar on the kitchen wall said July, but my heart said spring.

Then came August first, Wattle Day—the veil completely withdrawn—the yellow sprays with a Midas touch transforming the ravines, the roadsides and even the ramps of the railway station. The bird songs were brighter, shriller. The wagtails and wrens, in their merry chase, filled the garden. There was a new warmth in the air. Yes, Spring is Spring and whenever she appears, whether in April or August. She does not linger in New South Wales. All too quickly Summer sears the grass and dries the gardens, sending us to the sand and surf. But the fragrant beauty of Wattle Day, like the drops in the tiny vial, stays in one's heart until Spring comes again with renewing loveliness.

M. K. H.

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Packing the Boxes

In the Workshop of the Classroom Libraries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Newark, N. J.

JERRY didn't like to read. He was the despair of all his teachers until he reached the seventh grade and Miss White. Here is a teacher who doesn't believe there could be anyone who dislikes books. Her room has an attractive reading corner in the back of the room with a green table and chairs which the children have made themselves. The slightly humpy spots in the braided table mat are mute evidence of the laborious devotion of a young reader. Along the wall are four wooden cases, each one filled with gay colored books.

Anyone unacquainted with modern educational methods might well be astonished at this wealth of interesting reading which includes historical, geographical and scientific subjects. There isn't a sign of the old well-thumbed unattractive textbooks. It was in this room, sitting at the green table with the humpy mat that Jerry discovered his love of books. The change was not sudden or miraculous. It came about in a gradual and natural manner through occasional tactful suggestions by Miss White and enthusiastic comments by the children.

Cases Of Books

For almost 30 years the Newark Public Library through its school department has been giving special service to schools and teachers. One of the most important branches of this service is the classroom library. Any elementary-school teacher in Newark, above the second grade, may request a collection of forty or more books for her classroom, recreational rather than for study.

A collection of 50,000 books is maintained for this purpose, including books suitable for grades three to nine. Wooden cases, with locked doors holding 40 books each, are provided by the library.

When school opens in the fall, between 400 and 500 cases are already packed and ready to go out to teachers who sent in their requests before vacation. Although the work of selecting, packing and sending out cases continues throughout the school year the busiest times for the school department are in the fall, the middle of the year and in June.

Cases may be kept for the school year if the teacher prefers to do so or she may change all or a part of her collection at any time during the year. Most teachers change cases at the beginning of the spring term in February. In June all cases are returned to the library.

Demand Grew

When this work was first started less than 100 cases were enough to supply the schools. As the city grew and more schools were added the demand grew and it was necessary to enlarge the collection. The stack space, unfortunately, could not be expanded too, and this spring the books were moved to a storage warehouse near the main library.

In the middle of June when the library cases are returned the whole school department staff helps to discharge the libraries. The repair department begins the tremendous task of repairing and continues to work on the school books through the summer. As soon as the last book has been discharged and shelved, the work of selecting, charging and packing must begin in order to be ready when school opens.

At this point you might well ask, "Why go to all this trouble and expense when the children could come to the library to get books?"

We would have to reply that only about one third of the children in school would come to the library voluntarily. Of the two thirds who are left are those who think they do not like to read, those who find reading difficult and those who are too indifferent to make the effort. Because of the far-reaching effects books have had and are having on this two thirds group, we feel more than justified in giving this special service.

Teachers have reported innumerable cases of non-readers who came to discover the joys of reading through the classroom library. Those who have found it difficult to read have been painlessly cured of their difficulties through practice in reading stories they liked. There is a certain sense of triumph in completing even a very thin book when one is still laboriously wading through a reader. Children who think they do not like to read find themselves rather lost when the rest of the class are absorbed in bright-colored attractive books. They may be able to stand off for a time but eventually they succumb to the enthusiastic recommendation of a friend or an appealing title.

The teacher knows her pupils far better than the librarian could know individuals and it is this knowledge which is so necessary in guiding and directing the interests of children, especially those who may not have an adequate home background. Volumes might be written on the social adjustments children have been enabled to make through reading the right book at the right time.

Courtesy of Public Library, Newark, N. J.

Behind the Scenes in the Storage Warehouse Where 50,000 School Library Books Are Being Prepared for the Coming Term

Safety the Goal—Not Fear

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

TRAFFIC projects in the interests of teaching safety are becoming more necessary in kindergarten and primary grades, but a responsibility in keeping the fear element out of such instruction is involved, it was brought out at a discussion held here recently in connection with the annual meeting of the Association for Childhood Education.

"Some of the material sent out by safety councils instills terror rather than caution in young," it was declared by Miss Alice M. Hines of Cincinnati. "The emotional return is too serious to admit using such training. We have found that setting up the ideal of safety brings much better results than the use of fear as a control."

Miss Sarah A. Marble, supervisor of kindergarten in Worcester, Mass., reported that a certain poster used in a nationwide safety campaign presented such a distressing picture of a fatal accident that "it had a very bad effect on our children, passing it two and four times a day. We real traffic policeman to the classroom, and the use of poems and songs.

Miss Pearl E. Matter of Newark, N. J., said that the following verse, repeated by children before leaving school, had been of help.

Stop and look and listen
Before you cross the street
Use your eyes, use your ears
Then use your feet.

She explained that efforts were made to prevent this becoming mere routine by discussions of the verse, its meaning and "when" to use the feet.

"A traffic officer who visited our class has done more than anything else for us," declared Miss Marjorie Butler of Erie, Penna. "The appearance of the officer, his uniform and manner, have proved very effective. The children are realizing that policemen are helpers."

Some of the teachers approved of bringing in their advice about safety only "incidentally" while taking walks, since too much emphasis on the subject as such only led to mistakes.

The co-operation of mothers' clubs has been gained in some instances. In certain schools, however, it is said that the work has been handicapped by children observing that their parents did not always obey traffic rules. One teacher told how she endeavored to meet this problem by having the children write letters to their parents, explaining how they were being taught to remember traffic rules and asking, "When you take me out on the streets, will you help me to obey the traffic signals?"

"The child's real safety comes from within," it was summed up by Miss Marble who presided. "Most of us have friends who have lived for many years in the city and still fail to keep the rules. It resolves into personal control."

In many instances a child's first community experience consists of his walk from home to school, she declared at the outset of the discussion. This defeats the argument of those who believe community experience should be no part of the curriculum, she said. Problems such as those involved when a child is obliged to pass railroad tracks, a jail, an asylum for mental cases, saloons and trolley lines" which, she explained, described the course of the pupils in one Worcester school starting in too much of the "community" to be ignored, in her opinion.

Co-operation in South Australian Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Adelaide, S. Aust.

Truancy has almost disappeared from state schools in South Australia, according to the Director of Education, William J. Adey. In 1926 there were, according to his figures, 195 prosecutions for breaches of the compulsory attendance clause of the Education Act. In 1930, this figure had fallen to 52 and in 1932, as the result of the policy of the department to refrain from prosecutions except in flagrant cases, there were only 13.

"In days gone by, children had to sit with arms folded to receive instruction for hours in that attitude," said Mr. Adey. "But today there is a different atmosphere in the classroom where children are learning by doing things all the time. In all the schools, from kindergarten to high school, teachers endeavor to make the best use of a pupil's restlessness by directing and controlling it in the right channels. The spirit of co-operation has replaced the spirit of fear."

The aim of the education department is to make school as happy as possible for children by using their natural aptitude to keep them employed and interested, stated the director. The teachers, the children and the parents know one another better than they did before. Gatherings of them have done much to encourage the spirit of co-operation and sympathy. As a result, modern discipline is not of a military type, had to make up a story afterward to allay the fears of one little fellow."

Constructive methods of teaching safety, as discussed at the conference, included the use of green and red lights in the classroom, and in one instance a policeman-youngster who rode on a tricycle, walking through busy city streets under the guidance of a teacher, student traffic squads outside the school, visits of a

Overcoming Shyness

The Parent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

California

Dear Friends:

Many parents have been confronted with the problem of the very shy child. You have seen, over and over again, the child who was really handicapped because of a constantly growing shyness that carried a perplexing complex. Today wise mothers are watching for the first symptom of shyness and are beginning right then to correct this feeling. When our small daughter showed a fear of strangers we saw to it that all persons coming near her approached her carefully. We skillfully got her interested in something about the person until the little fearful baby forgot her shyness and became interested in the thing that attracted her. Many of our friends helped us greatly in bringing to the child a feeling of security in meeting new people.

Believing that seeing many people who took no special notice of her but let her become used to strangers around her would help, I used to take her daily to a large park and she became interested in the play of older children and often responded cordially to some of their advances. I never let her hear me say that she was a shy child. This subject was absolutely taboo before her. Haven't you fairly groaned when you have heard such remarks as "Oh, Lillian will cry if you take her," or "Jean is so afraid of strangers I simply can't take her in crowds," or "Now speak to the lady, Beth, don't hang back so and act like a 'fraidy-cat.'" Thus these parents firmly implant the idea of a sorry trait the child has and it increases its growth distressingly.

We ignored our daughter's slipping behind cover at times when strangers came in and we drew her out and into the group without her ever guessing that our method was thoughtful as well as hopeful.

We also prepared, in a way, every advance step of the child's way where we knew extra courage and reserve would be needed by her to meet the situation. For instance, the first party she attended, mothers were asked and this helped the situation for her. She was allowed to be an onlooker until she got her bearings and felt at home and though she only had refreshment time as a free and easy time at that first social affair, she grew in courage because she had not been pressed into too active and forced play.

When Sunday School time, for her, was about to begin, I suggested one day we go to the Sunday School room before the service and see where the baby class sat. She held rather tightly to my hand the few minutes we stayed, but I could see her interest. After two or three "droppings in" before and after Sunday School, I left her a few minutes while I went up into the church proper, and it was only a short period of time before she felt at home in the friendly little class and she wanted to stay. This Sunday School attendance partly prepared the way for day school, but here again I helped with a few visits on especially interesting occasions. She thus associated the schoolroom with fun and a good time and with pretty decorations before she had to really get down to the routine of even the first room.

Thus the child's shyness gradually faded away and she looked at herself and the world about her in a brave, happy light. So she has not had to face a handicap throughout her life, so far, of being timid, or fearful of people or backward about asserting herself or about sharing her knowledge.

Because we dealt gently and understandingly with the child, who showed fear of changing surroundings and passing people, we avoided in her life much fear of the things many braver children feel afraid of. She never learned fear of a storm, the noise and the lightning flashes did not needlessly alarm her, and she was spared the fear of the dark or night sounds that distress so many children. We taught her the happiness of feeling a Father above her as well and this strengthened her bravery amazingly.

Today she shines among her group of friends and I think she has never yet realized to any great extent that she was such an unusually shy baby whereas, if we had not made this our work-outable problem, she might have carried the complex of a shy nature all through her life.

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Antiques
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A Saturday Page

Another Venetian Museum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Venice

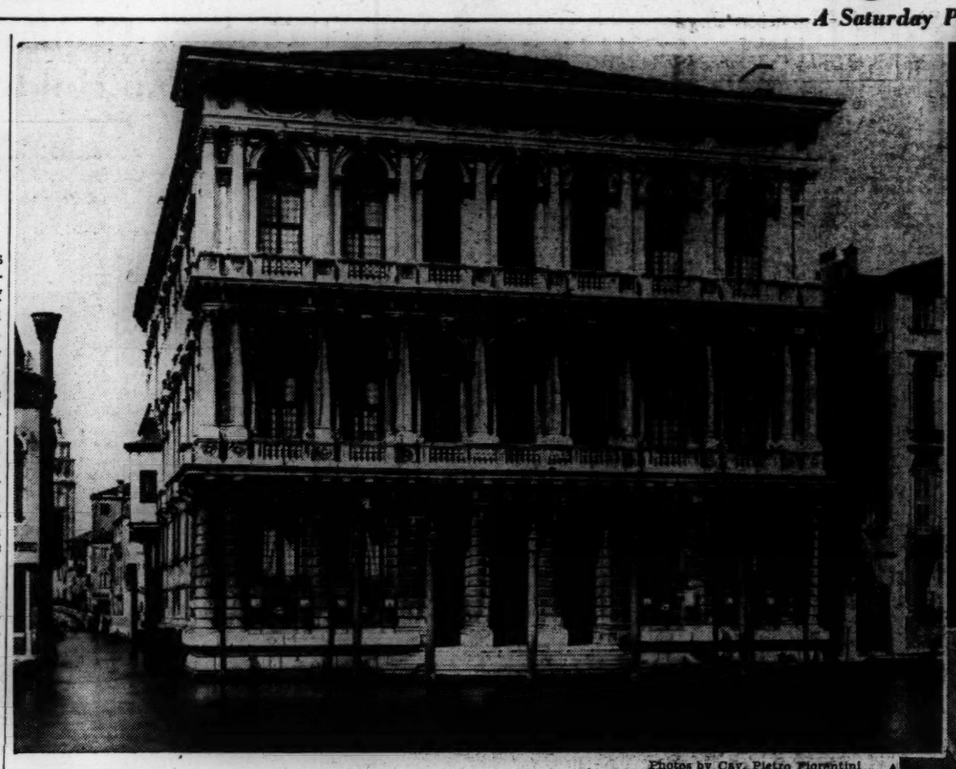
THE eighteenth century, with its art and splendor, is now preserved here in the Museum of the Settecento Veneziano, installed in the magnificent Rezzonico Palace, which has been inaugurated by the Duke of Genoa.

No more fitting center could have been chosen for a Venetian museum, than the splendid halls of the great palace on the Grand Canal that was built by Baldassare Longhena in 1680, completed by an additional story added by Massari in 1745. It bears witness of the magnificence of the patrician Venetian families in the days when the wealth and prosperity of the Republic were still great.

Now the stately galleries and chambers are again hung with costly silks, velvets and damasks, and with pictures by masters. They are furnished with richly carved and gilded furniture and are adorned with the fine porcelain, glass, and metal work of the old Venetian craftsmen.

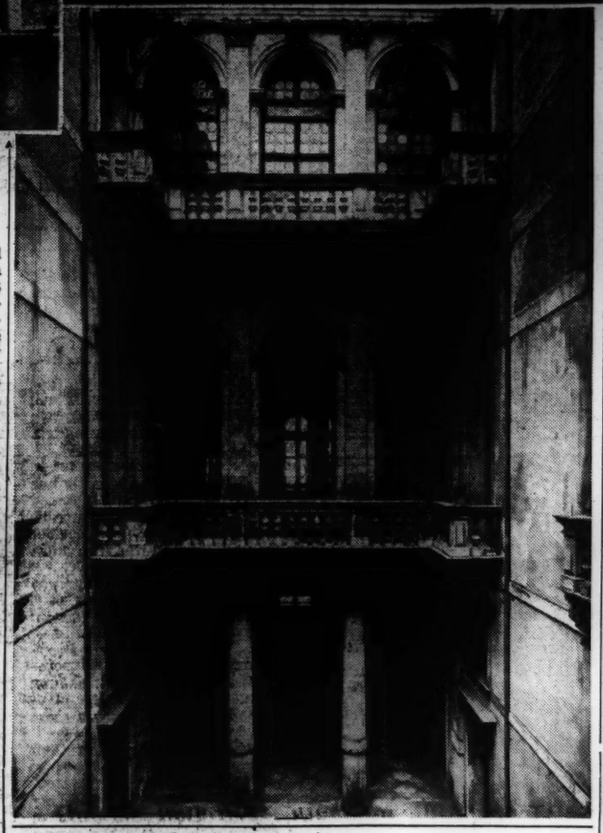
Upon the different floors, in the various rooms—some more regal, some simpler in style—all the luxury of eighteenth century Venice is suggested. There are precious drawings, by Guardi, the two Longhi, and Giambattista, and Giandomenico Tiepolo, which had long been hidden away in the store rooms of municipal collections, and are now for the first time adequately displayed.

Here is the majestic throne of Pope Pius VI, put to fleeting use during his brief Venetian sojourn before he became the prisoner of Napoleon. In the library, beneath a gorgeous ceiling brought from the Palazzo Nani at Cannaregio, are ranged on massive walnut shelves, works issued by the Venetian printing presses in the 1600's.



Photos by Cav. Pietro Fiorentini

Another Venetian palace on the Grand Canal, built in 1680 and 1745, has become a museum housing not only drawings and paintings by noted Venetian artists, but books from famous printers and historical objects. At the left above is a view of Pallazo Rezzonico. The grand staircase of this sumptuous formal home of Venetian nobility is shown at the right above, while below is pictured the inner courtyard with its balconies



Norway Aids Arts and Crafts

By Alma Luise Olson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Oslo

IT IS interesting here to see what continuous exhibits in an artistic setting can do to further craftsmanship and industrial art in general. The society "Brukskunst" occupies the whole lower floor of the modern museum, Kunstmuseet for the permanent use of exhibitors. In the second story are the regular current exhibitions of painting and the other fine arts, so the same public that comes to see the work of the Norwegian artists is also likely to stop and inspect what is new or arresting in the field of decorative arts. Both sections tend to command approximately the same amount of attention from the press, so the public is definitely conscious of important trends in rational and artistic homemaking.

The purpose of "Brukskunst" emerges in the exhibits. It factually edueates the prospective buyer. In well-lighted cases along the walls you will see displays of modern Norwegian silver, exquisite enamel work for which the country is famous, glass, ceramics and weavings. In the central floor space is shown furniture for the home or office, rugs and other floor coverings. A cheerful breakfast nook may be a focal point for exhibiting simple handwoven table linen for everyday use, pottery in vivid hues, space-saving table and chairs.

Also Found in Shops

Many of these objects are found displayed in the shops in Oslo, but here in a museum setting the artistic rather than the commercial side is stressed. The board of directors for "Brukskunst" includes at least one museum expert, an historian of art, an architect, an interior decorator, a painter or sculptor, a craftsman and one representative for industry. These all have a common purpose, trying to stimulate the creation of good, rational models or patterns; therewith to effect a direct and vital relationship between crafts or art and industry.

A few years ago Norwegian craftsmanship in general had fallen into oblivion, and its renaissance among the public at large came after its striking revival in Sweden. Now there is the same conscious direction here as in that country and, the latent tradition ensures excellence in workmanship. With the earliest revival here in the north, the things produced followed the conventional lines of the old peasant arts and tended to have but little relation to the modern home. Now, through a definite program of reform for practical usage, the new ideals dominate.

Sales by the Museum

Among the exhibitors in "Brukskunst," membership is divided into three classes, with the varying annual fees of 1000, 500 and 250 kronor per year, the highest charge being for the factory representative and the lowest for the handicrafts. On sales or orders, "Brukskunst" takes 10 per cent, and it guarantees attractive displays that are secured partly through the variety created by the many different types of member activities.

Twice a year the society arranges wholly different exhibits along other lines, and then the objects on hand are returned to the members. In this way a timely aspect is secured, and when the space is again available the new arrangement frequently suggests wholly fresh and novel ways of solving the problems of homemaking. All matters of transportation and insurance are relegated to the members.

Almost every large museum in Europe has its "period" rooms with their collections of antiques that may or may not have more historical than artistic value. Most of these have been assembled from old castles, manors or estates of the wealthy, and if they are imports they do not reflect the indigenous taste or workmanship of the country in question. Through "Brukskunst," the Norwegian art groups aim to reverse this practice, since the emphasis is definitely on the needs of the modest, modern home, on the native product, on reviving the old joy of creation with the hands.

Textiles Abound

In addition to the silver and the enamel work that perpetuates old traditions of excellence in craftsmanship, some of the most interesting exhibits are the hand-woven textiles. Sheer window curtains with stripes in soft pastel or vivid azure, orange or emerald, suited to the two-room city apartment or sports cabin in the mountains, can be displayed at moderate costs. The transition from braided to woven rugs is not prohibitive. Even pictorial compositions for wall hangings—nearly always Norwegian art, whatever the medium, must tell a dramatic story—are lavishly displayed in this country. The museums, have so many samples, hundreds and even a thousand years old, to serve as an inspiration for the worker of today.

And through continuity in exhibits, "Brukskunst" aims to eliminate the casual and the haphazard in creative effort. Instead of a bazaar or a woman's exchange or even a shop, a museum atmosphere, in the living sense rather than the stereotyped, prevails even though the displays have a practical, rational bearing on the needs of the modest home.

What has been accomplished so far, in these first years of experimentation, is the definite revival of ideals of craftsmanship. There is continuity in the making of a home. There should also be continuity, argues "Brukskunst," with concrete results to prove its point, in exhibiting the things that go into the making of that home.

That Variety Called Form

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
New York

IT IS a happy fact that we are becoming more conscious of form in the objects about us. This is a sign of aesthetic progress which may be attributed directly to the growing influence of the modern movement in decorative art. From the beginning its leaders have taught that beauty is integral and fundamental, and cannot be attained by such means as applied swags and festoons. Ornamentation, once thought so desirable, we now realize may cover inferior material and conceal faulty texture. Also, it may smother underlying beauty and hide symmetry of line.

Nowadays we are continually meeting the good and less good expressions of many periods. To be able to recognize fine lines and to appreciate form apart from color is to be richly equipped. Form has changed through the centuries, but certain essentials underlying its best examples have remained unchanged. There is meaning in form when it is simple and direct in relation to its medium; when it has a nice balance in all its parts; when the object is fitted to the use to which it must be put.

Fully to appreciate form in pottery and glass one needs to know something of their beginnings, their craftsmanship and man's adaptation of them to his needs.

Heritage of Centuries

In the long history of pottery, form has been chiefly determined by the purposes for which a thing was made. Much of it has been patterned after more costly bronze, gold, silver or pewter utensils. Many of those forms still are with us today. Notice, for instance, the two handled cylix, or Grecian drinking cup, shown at the middle of the top shelf in the accompanying illustration. It is a common form in ancient Greek domestic bronzes. We trace its presence today thus: In the first days of Greek pottery it borrowed its form. During the classic revival in the late eighteenth century, it was copied in England. We are now passing through a mild neoclassic phase and the Minton potteries have brushed the dust from an old mold, revived the type and are sending it to America. The little cup's sure proportions have stood the test of time.

Simplicity of form is confined to no one era. Consider the cylindrical vase in the lower left of the picture and the plate in the foreground. The vase was designed about 30 years ago to be hand-painted and otherwise suffused with decoration. The pitcher, too, was designed in 1908. These pieces have never been so sought after as they are today.

Changes Through Factory Methods

Forms that pottery and glass take today cannot tbe measured by the yardstick of mechanism. The heritage of both mediums is that of handicraft, and both today are still largely dependent upon the craftsman. There has been mechanical progress in the technique of pottery, but this has been chiefly to lessen the costs of production and has little or no ultimate effect upon the shapes. The tools of fine glassmaking have been perfected, but it still takes several men to make one beautiful blown goblet.

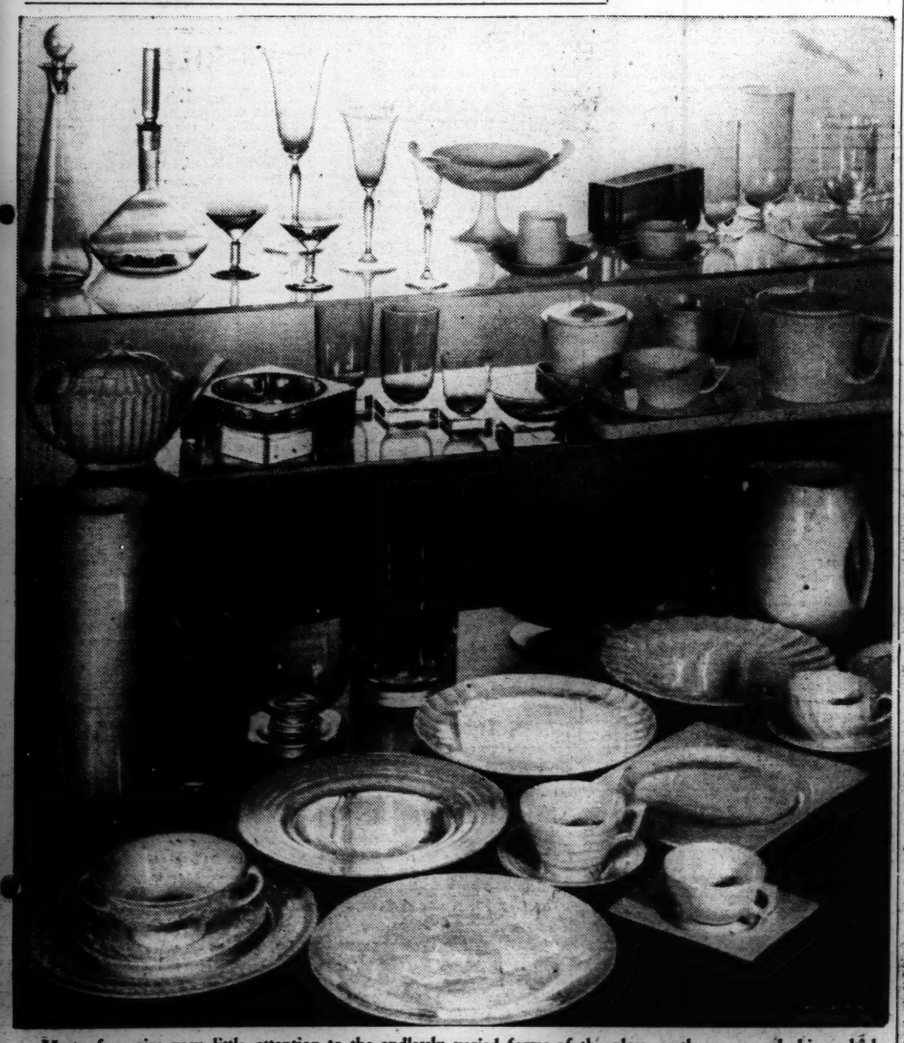
Today's renaissance of form in pottery and glass is originating in the interest of the modern artist designer rather than the craftsman or the manufacturer. Pottery is reluctant to yield to him, chiefly because of a background of tenacious tradition. It is a field controlled in the main by the craftsman. Glass has never been so cooperative as pottery. Its many-faceted approach and its ductility have always inspired a greater range of designs. In the modern appoach its scintillating essence reveals itself most fully in simplicity of form. The thousand lights that are reflected in its surface are its most sympathetic decoration. The sensitive restraint and control in the line of a goblet, the climax achieved in the stopper of a single bottle, are sufficient accents in their design.

As a consequence the pottery and glass that are designed today have an especial significance. They show modern form in its sincerest expression, for in them the modern artist has transcended period and laid aside mechanistic formula. He has identified himself with his medium and its technique, has created significant and dramatic form that can be measured not by twentieth-century standards alone, but by timeless, aesthetic principles.

The sources of the pieces shown in the illustration are, reading bookwise, as follows: First group of glass designed by Copier of Holland; Greek Cylix by Minton, Ltd.; cups by Lenox; green vase, designed by Goupy of France; Austrian muslin glass, designed by Vally Wieselthier. On the second shelf, the Spode teapot, the hollow glass square by Steuben division of Corning Glass Works; glass group by Libbey Glass Manufacturing Company; a tea set by Lenox.

Coming to the things on the table, in the back row, the tall vase and shorter heavy one are from Mrs. Ehrich; two cylindrical vases by Steuben Division; two smoke-colored glasses from Holland; the pitcher by Lenox. The middle row on the table begins in front with the plates and bouillon cup by Wedgwood; plate and cup and saucer of "Terrace" design by Lenox; plate, without conventional well, by W. S. George Company; spiral fluted plate and cup and saucer by Spode; "coop" plate by Lenox; square plate and cup and saucer, designed by Jean Luce of France.

H. S.



Most of us give very little attention to the endlessly varied forms of the glass, earthenware and china which appear on our tables every day. When we begin to notice them, to compare their contours and to consider the reasons for the designer's choice of shape, they are found to hold surprising interest, some more and some less. Why we react thus differently is another matter of interest.

A Correct Background

WALLS painted pearl gray make an attractive setting for a room furnished in the Regency style. Jade green for the floor covering, chintz draperies of green and beige, slip covers of the drapery fabric and of dull gold, introduce other color notes. Accessories of gold and crystal lend the finishing touches to this setting for the early nineteenth century furniture.

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They Have Their Own Little Home

Waverley, Mass.

THEY were tired of the city. For a young couple, married only three years, they seemed unusually premature in their desire for the country. But they finally found a home that figuratively called to them. I don't know that you could really call it a home. It may have been one once. It is one now. But the interval between covered many years.

I saw the place before they purchased it and found it difficult to wax enthusiastic, but perhaps lacked the foresight or the longing they had.

The old place slouched by the roadside. There were four century-old rock maples, equally spaced, between the buildings and the road. The view was magnificent—great rolling hills of timber and squares of field, a strip of sparkling river far below. Then mile upon mile of breathless view.

But it was the condition of the house that dampened my enthusiasm. There were four rooms downstairs and an unfinished attic reached by a rickety ladder. All the plastering was either gone, leaving skeletal strips of lathing, or was blackened beyond all hope. The ceilings gaped into the darker recesses above. The floors actually rippled, alternate moisture and drought having waged an endless tug-of-war. A rusty iron sink, braced by crude wooden crosspieces, crowded into a lightless corner. Outside, strips of tar paper and odd pieces of tin patched up a decaying roof. The one chimney leaned precariously, gaping fallen bricks like a teething youngster. The shingles on the walls were curled, blackened and veined with many seasons of untended use.

But the young couple bought it for a small fraction of their savings. And each week-end they rushed out of the city to carry on the renaissance.

For four years they saved and worked, secure in a growing affection for the country place and its possibilities. They began by tearing out everything except the frame. Even the chimney was torn down. Then, bit by bit, they rebraced the sagging underpinning, laid new flooring, and put in walls of specially prepared plaster. A white sink replaced the old rusty one. The attic became two finished rooms. They hired a mason to build a new chimney.

I went to see the place again, four years after my first visit. The quiet beauty that had grown out of such hopelessness fairly enthralled me. They haven't a large income. They can't even afford their old car. But by careful saving—yes, even self-denial—they have created security and happiness.

Their plans for the future seem almost endless. Running water pressured by a gasoline motor and a storage tank; a gas stove fed from cylinders, an oil heater, a cellar, a rock garden.

In a way I envy them. They have found a pleasure that reaps its own reward. They can constantly improve their place and continually derive an increasing affection for it. They have made a wise investment—an investment that promises far more than economic security.

C. W. W.

Suggested by Iris

RED-VIOLET and blue-violet are exquisite shades that are too rarely used in room decoration. Because of their intensity they should not be selected for large surfaces. These two tones, found in iris, combine well with yellow-green, gold, deep green and straw color.

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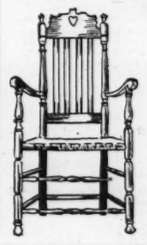
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Brilliant Spectacle in Berlin as Festivities Open World Athletic Competition

Stadium Filled As 50 Nations Stage Parade

BERLIN, Aug. 1 (AP)—An overflow crowd of 105,000 spectators packed the main stadium today as Chancellor Hitler arrived at the Reichsportsfield to declare the XIth Olympic Games formally opened.

Hitler arrived promptly at the scheduled hour, 4 p. m., as the huge crowd, unmindful of a heavy downpour, roared a greeting and gave the Nazi salute.

Wearing a uniform and flanked by Dr. Theodor Lewald of the German Organizing Committee and Count Henri Baillet-Latour, president of the International Olympic committee, the Chancellor smiled and returned the crowd's repeated "heils" as the formal ceremonies were opened.

Garland of Flowers

Half way to the grandstands, a little girl stopped the Führer and gave him a garland of flowers. Olympic and government officials and military and naval aides composed the official party following in Hitler's wake as he walked a quarter of the way around the track and then into the stands.

The vast throng stood with outstretched hands while the band played "Deutschland Uber Alles."

Occupying the official box with Hitler were Baillet-Latour, Marshall Werner von Blomberg, Rudolf Hess, Dr. Wilhelm Frick and Col. Gen. Hermann Wilhelm Goering.

As the rain let up, umbrellas were folded for possible future emergency use.

Bells tolled and the flags of all nations were raised on the staffs.

Then at 4:12 began the parade of nations with Greece leading the colorful procession. S. Loues, Grecian winner of the 1896 Olympic marathon marched at the head of the Greek delegation which evoked tremendous cheers as it dipped its flag and gave the Nazi salute.

The Egyptians dipped their flag but refrained from saluting aside from "eyes right" as they passed the reviewing stand.

The Argentines similarly only turned their heads after the Afghans had given an outstretched hand salute.

The Australians, first delegation from the British Empire, gave "eyes right" as they marched by, clad in natty green coats and white trousers or skirts.

The Belgians added a new touch by doffing their hats while also giving "eyes right." The crowd broke into another big cheer as six Bermudians gave the Nazi salute and two Bolivians followed suit.

Brazilians Present

The Brazilians, despite an earlier break in their ranks, paraded 100-strong, giving eyes right. The Bulgarians not only gave the Nazi salute but goose-stepped past Hitler while the crowd broke into a wild uproar.

The Chilean delegation gave a hand salute, then China's biggest Olympic team, 70 in all, lifted their hats and held them over their left shoulders. The lone Costa Rican representative carried and dipped a flag.

The Danes gave their version of goose-stepping while doing "eyes right." The Esthonians evoked another demonstration by giving the Nazi salute, but Finland gave "eyes right" only.

Sensational enthusiasm was evoked by the French squad which not only dipped its colors but gave the Nazi salute during the entire circuit of the track. Hitler stood, returning the salute.

The British, following the French, evoked only mild cheers as they marched past, giving only "eyes right." The Italians, smartly garbed in white trousers or skirts, the leaders black-shirted and the others, blue shirted, lifted their hands in the Fascist salute.

The Japanese leaders gave the military salute as the athletes gave "eyes right." Jamaica, although previously listed, was missing from the parade. The Canadians, attired in bright red coats and white trousers, were given an ovation after saluting in Nazi fashion.

The Mexicans followed suit but the New Zealanders, with Jack Lovelock, 1500-meter star, carrying the flag, simply lifted their hats.

Austrian Salute

A big Austrian team of 200 aroused another outburst of Nazi saluting although a dozen officers gave only the military salute. The significance was quickly marked inasmuch as until the recent Austro-German accord, it was a prison offense in Austria to give the Nazi salute.

Spain's withdrawal from the games was signified by its absence from the procession. Panama also was missing, reducing the total entry list to 50 nations.

The Poles refrained from giving the Nazi salute but held their hats in their hands stretched downward. Following were the straw-hatted Swiss, who contributed a novel touch with a flag manipulator who kept tossing a small standard in the air during the circuit of the track.

Closing out the parade, so far as the visiting nations were concerned, was the huge American delegation.

The Americans gave a revised salute with hats held over their hearts and "eyes right" as they passed Hitler, who repeatedly stretched out his right hand as the blue-coated, straw-hatted United States delegation occupied nearly half the 400 meter track.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	70	40	.636
Buffalo	63	48	.568
Newark	61	47	.565
Baltimore	60	52	.536
Toronto	55	56	.495
Montreal	52	57	.477
Albany	40	67	.374
Syracuse	37	71	.343

Results July 31

Baltimore 12, Buffalo 10.
Baltimore 9, Buffalo 8.
Albany 8, Montreal 2.
Montreal 13, Albany 1.
Newark 7, Rochester 3.
Only games.

U. S. Team Arrives at Village

International

Led by Avery Brundage, Head of the United States Olympic Committee, the American Athletes Are Pictured Passing Through the Gate Into the Olympic Village, Where They Were Quartered for the XIth Olympiad

Olympics Open With Pageantry Of World Youth

(Continued from Page 1)

Calif., when the organizers of the 1932 games carried the idea of the Olympic village considerably further into practice than had been done before. Well, the Germans have gone a step beyond that—several steps, in fact. And they have built for the Olympic competitors, not a village of lean-to residences, but a miniature town of real, solid houses.

Opening Pageantry

As I sat in the Press Box during the opening ceremony and witnessed the pageantry and ritual—the lighting of the Olympic beacon here from the last torch in the long relay run from the scene of the original Olympic Games in Greece; the march past of the competitors; the delivery of addresses; the pledging of the Olympic oath—I mused on the great development of these international sports festivals since they were resumed after the World War in 1920. Antwerp, in devastated Belgium, was the scene of action that year and the Games, hastily organized, were somewhat sketchy. But there were some grand performances, notably by the Americans who, as in prewar days, enjoyed the lion's share of success.

Outstanding recollections of those Games are the double victory of England's Albert Hill, in the 800 and 1500 meters, and the remarkable running of Paavo Nurmi, who won for Finland the 10,000 meters and the eight kilometers cross-country and took second place behind Joseph Guillemot, France, in the 5000 meters.

Victors

Charlie Paddock, of the United States, bounded exuberantly along the track to win the 100-meter championship in 10.8s. and other American victors in the athletic section of the program were Allan Woodring—200 meters in 22s.—F. F. Loomis—400-meter hurdles in 54s. —R. W. Landon—high jump with 6ft. 4¼in.—Frank Foss—pole vault with 13ft. 5in.—and P. J. McDonald —26-kilogram weightputt with 50ft. 4¼in.

It was very much the same tale at Paris in 1924. The Stars and Stripes went soaring up to the masthead many times, and Finland, a diminutive country compared with the vast United States, won in the track and field athletics section nine events to America's 12—an astonishingly fine achievement. The individual hero was Nurmi who showed distance running powers away ahead of anything seen before or since. He won the 1500 meters; 5000 meters, and the 10,000-meter cross-country.

Women Take Part

At Paris the program reverted almost to 1908 proportions; women—who first appeared in the Games of 1908—participated in quite large numbers, and 42 nations, an unprecedented total, were represented. That year, for the first time, winter sports were held separately from the main games. The success of the snow and ice carnival at Chamonix, in the French Alps, led to the institution of the special cycle of Winter Olympics, of which the fourth was held at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Ger., last February.

Now in the Games of 1920 and 1924, Germany was excluded from competition. This ban, a legacy of the war, was lifted in time for the Games at Amsterdam in 1928. And those who were there perceived right away that German athletes had not been wasting their time while they were denied international contacts. They had been busily fitting themselves for re-entry into world sport. And at Amsterdam they made it.

There is no such thing as an official award of points in the modern Olympic Games but, if there had been one, embracing all sections, Germany—so the newspapers reckoned—would have been away up at the top.

Four years later in the Olympic trail led to Los Angeles in sunny California where, in ideal climatic conditions, records fell like leaves in autumn. What a grand time— by athletes, officials and reporters alike! And there were some epic contests. No Britisher who was there will forget the scene when Tom Hampson won the final of the 800 meters in world record time. Most certainly no Italian present will forget Luigi Beccali's dramatic and unexpected dash to victory in the concluding stages of the 1500 meters.

Today memories of the 1932 Olympic Games came flooding back. Of Eddie Tolan streaking to the tape ahead of Ralph Metcalfe in the final of the short sprint; of that terrific finish between America and Italy in the deciding eight-oar race at Long Beach; of other gripping episodes in various spheres of athletic competition at Los Angeles.

The newspapermen, gathered together here from all over the world, are fighting other people's old battles over again. On the eve of watching new ones fought.

Germany has set here a new standard of achievement in the organization of Olympic Games. The technical preparations for all sections of the program appear to be perfect; the accommodation of several thousand athletes is all that they could desire; press and public find information easily obtainable. In other words, all is well and truly set for the greatest all-sports festival the world has ever seen.

XIth Olympiad Program Tomorrow

By the Associated Press

Berlin, Aug. 1

9 a. m.—Modern pentathlon, cross-country run.

11 a. m. and 6 p. m.—Catch-as-catch-can wrestling preliminaries.

10:30 a. m. and 3 p. m.—Track and field. 100-meter first trials, high jump trials, shotput trials (all morning), 100-meter second trials, women's javelin final, high jump final, 800-meter run trials, shotput final, 10,000-meter run final.

3 p. m. and 8 p. m.—Fencing, foils preliminaries (men's).

8 p. m.—Weight lifting, featherweight and lightweight finals.

(Subtract six hours for Eastern Standard Time.)

Three Americans Are Raised to Ten Goals

LONDON, Aug. 1 (AP)—Winston Guest and Stewart Iglehart of New York and Cecil Smith of Texas have been given 10-goal handicaps by the Huntington Polo Club handicap committee. Iglehart and Guest were raised from eight goals, while Smith was raised from nine. Thus, along with the veteran Tommy Hitchcock Jr. of New York, they are the only 10-goal players in the world.

At the same time the committee raised Eric Pedley of Los Angeles and Eric Tyrrell-Martin to nine goals, and Capt. H. P. Guinness and H. Hesketh Hughes to eight goals.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	65	34	.657
Cleveland	57	43	.570
Boston	54	46	.540
Detroit	52	46	.531
Chicago	51	46	.526
Washington	49	50	.495
St. Louis	34	63	.351
Philadelphia	32	66	.327

Results July 31

Detroit 8, Washington 2.
St. Louis 12, Philadelphia 4.
New York 11, Cleveland 7.
Boston 7, Chicago 3.

Kay Stammers Enters U. S. Singles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 1—Katherine Stammers, third ranking woman lawn tennis player of the world in 1935, will compete in the United States women's singles championship at Forest Hills and may team with Fred J. Perry for the mixed doubles, according to announcement made by the United States Lawn Tennis Association yesterday.

McDiarmid Halts Davis Cup Hopes Of Young Hunt

By George E. Timpson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RUMSON, N. J., Aug. 1—The Davis Cup committee will have to look further for new recruits to take the burden of recapturing the cup, as the result of the final round in the men's singles in the forty-ninth Tennis and Cricket Club, Joseph Hunt, the young Californian, who stirred up all sorts of comment dealing with his immediate adoption as a new hope by his sensational victory over Gregory S. Mangin, failed to live up to his promise, and the name to be inscribed on the trophy this year is John McDiarmid, the former Texan, who has steadily improved year by year since his first visit north in 1932, and now looms as one of the leading players of the United States.

Ranked eighteenth last year, his victims this week have been R. Norris Williams 2d, former holder of many titles; Robert Riggs, national clay - court champion; Bernard Welsh, national public parks champion, and Sidney B. Wood Jr. and he has lost only one set during the procession, the second of his match with Wood. Yesterday he defeated the junior sensation in straight sets, 9—7, 6—2, 6—2, and outplayed him at what was regarded as the chief asset of the youngster, the volley, scoring many more earned points than Hunt with its aid, and also being much steadier.

Hunt Let Down

Hunt showed traces of letting down after his strenuous battle with Mangin, but McDiarmid contributed to this by his outstanding net play and ability to shave the lines when the California youth tried his favorite net dashes, forcing him to stay back much of the time. The winner has also a powerful and well placed service, scoring eight aces in which, with his placements made a total of 54 earned points, to 40 for Hunt. His errors were also fewer, 56 to 70, though this was partly due to his driving power, which forced many errors. Hunt also had trouble in keeping his footing, as the older player kept him on the run most of the time.

The other final yesterday was also a surprise, as the leading pair, the Wightman Cup team of Carolin Babcock and Marjorie Gladman Van Ryn, was beaten after a strenuous three-set battle by Mrs. Dorothy Andrus and Mme. Sylvia Jung Henrotin, the former French player, in the ladies' doubles, by a score of 3—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Both the losers were below their best form, while Mme. Henrotin showed the finest play she has exhibited here. Her service was particularly effective, as she won every one of the eight games she served. Mrs. Van Ryn started well, but Miss Babcock was slow and apparently careless, except for an occasional flash of form. This told on her partner, who also weakened badly toward the end, while Mrs. Andrus improved as she found more use for her powerful overhead drives.

But Mrs. Van Ryn improved greatly when she was playing with her husband in the mixed doubles, and they defeated the French lady and Gregory Mangin in straight sets, 6—4, 6—4.

Riggs Out of Junior

Hunt will go to Culver next week, to try for the junior championship, but Riggs, the present title holder, though eligible, has decided to stay out of the competition this year, and with his partner, Wayne Sabin, devote their attention to making a showing in the national doubles championship. They are now in the final round of the doubles here, and will encounter Wilmer Allison and John van Ryn late this afternoon.

The ladies singles and the balance of the mixed doubles are also in the list for completion. If Miss Babcock does not show far above her recent form, Alice Marble, her opponent, will have an easy task to defeat her ranking opponent, as the latter is now better than at any stage of her career, and improved steadily in power and accuracy all through the week of competition. She did not compete in the doubles at all.

Hume Strokes U. S. Crew Over Olympic Course

GRUNAU, Ger., Aug. 1 (AP)—With Donald Bruce Hume stroking the boat again after a two-day lay-off, the University of Washington eight-oared crew rowed its first time trial over the 2000-meter Olympic course yesterday. Coach Al Ulbrickson held the Pacific Coast Huskies to not more than 28 strokes a minute, thus accounting for the fact they were clocked in 6m. 43s.—slow time compared with the course record of 6m. 9.2s. set by Hungary.

Since it was the first test against time for the "Husky Clipper" and in view of the fact Hume is far from being himself, physically, Ulbrickson said he was "perfectly satisfied" with their performance.

Ulbrickson, who pulled a great stroke oar in his competitive days at Washington, estimated that a beat of at least 36 strokes a minute will be necessary to retain the Olympic crown—won quadrennially by American crews since 1920 when the United States first entered Olympic rowing competition.

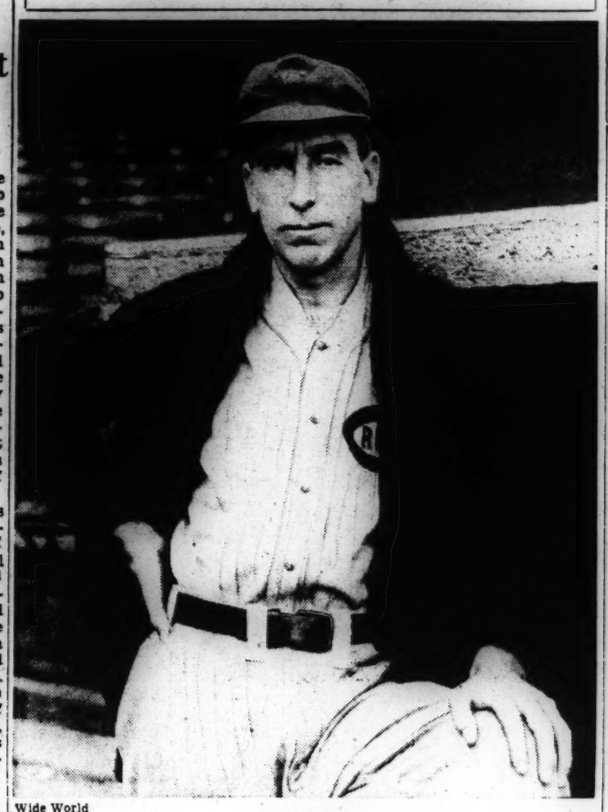
The Australians already are approaching that figure in their trials and they appear to be well ahead of the 12 other crews now in camp in conditioning. The French, Austrian and Czechoslovakian crews arrived yesterday. Great Britain's oarsmen are due today.

Since their first look at the Italians, however, the Huskies have just about decided that there is where their opposition lies.

Erne Wins George Cup

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 1 (AP)—Erne, American defender of the Olcott Beach Yacht Club, has won possession of the Silas R. George Cup with a three-minute victory over the Aphrodite of the Canadian Yacht Club of Toronto. Ahead all the way during the 18-mile race, Erne took the deciding race for the international six-meter title in the heaviest sea of the three days of racing.

Holder of Gold Lifetime Pass



Wide World

Eppa J. Rixey

Eppa Rixey National League Stand-by for Twenty-one Years

Eppa Rixey, unlike most of the younger men who have won gold lifetime passes in the two major baseball leagues, was one of those stand-bys of the game who are always content to plod along doing their daily work. He could never lay claim to such pitching as marked the careers of Cy Young, Christy Mathewson and Walter Johnson but, had he had the good fortune to be a member of stronger teams, he would have left a better record. As it was his winning average of .514 is one he may well be pleased with.

Curious enough, the one year in which he was a member of a championship team found him with one of his poorest averages. That was in 1915, when he won 11 and lost 12 games for an average of .478. The next year found him at his best with a winning average of .687 and an average of only 1.85 earned runs charged up to him. His lifetime record follows:

League Record

Year	Team	G.	I.P.	W.	L.	Pct.	S.O.	B.B.	H.
1912	Philadelphia Nationals	23	162	10	10	.500	59	54	147
1913	Philadelphia Nationals	35	188	9	5	.643	75	56	148
1914	Philadelphia Nationals	24	103	2	11	.153	41	45	124
1915	Philadelphia Nationals	29	177	11	12	.478	88	64	163
1916	Philadelphia Nationals	38	287	22	10	.687	134	74	239
1917	Philadelphia Nationals	39	281	16	21	.432	121	67	249
1918	Philadelphia Nationals	23	154	6	12	.333	63	50	160
1920	Philadelphia Nationals	41	284	11	22	.333	109	69	288
1921	Cincinnati Nationals	40	301	19	18	.514	76	68	324
1922	Cincinnati Nationals	40	313	25	13	.658	80	45	337
1923	Cincinnati Nationals	42	309	20	13	.571	97	65	334
1934	Cincinnati Nationals	35	238	13	11	.542	57	47	219
1925	Cincinnati Nationals	39	287	21	11	.656	69	47	302
1926	Cincinnati Nationals	37	253	14	8	.636	61	58	231
1927	Cincinnati Nationals	34	220	12	10	.545	42	43	240
1928	Cincinnati Nationals	43	291	19	18	.514	58	67	317
1929	Cincinnati Nationals	15	101	10	13	.435	37	60	235
1930	Cincinnati Nationals	32	164	7	12	.400	37	47	207
1931	Cincinnati Nationals	23	127	4	7	.364	22	30	143
1932	Cincinnati Nationals	28	132	5	5	.500	14	16	108
1933	Cincinnati Nationals	16	94	6	3	.667	10	12	118
Totals		692	4494	286	251	.514	1350	1082	4633

World's Series Record

Year	Team	G.	I.P.	W.	L.	Pct.	S.O.	B.B.	H.
1915	Philadelphia Nationals	1	7	0	1	.000	2	2	4

Argonauts Almost Certain to Retain All-Around Honors

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., Aug. 1 (AP)—With the Toronto Argonauts almost certain to retain all-around honors, the 54th Royal Canadian Henley regatta went into its third and final stage today.

In the junior and intermediate events during the last two days the Argos rolled up 66 points, as compared to 43 for their nearest rivals, the Buffalo Westsides, and 30 for the Detroit Rowing Club. There was only a slim chance the Toronto oarsmen would be beaten out for the highest laurels in the ten events on today's schedule.

Featuring the program was the senior heavy eight-oared race in which the victory seemed certain to go to the United States. The Hamilton Leanders, who qualified by winning the junior heavy title yesterday, were the only Canadians entered. Sharing the interest of the crowd was the senior singles championship in which the young Toronto sculler, Herb Miller, was slated to try for his third victory of the regatta.

Miller provided the highlight of yesterday's program as he won the junior singles and the association singles in convincing style. Ken Thoburn enabled the Argos to sweep yesterday's singles slate by taking the junior 140-pound event. The remainder of yesterday's 35 points came in second and third places as United States crews divided the honors.

The Buffalo Westsides won the junior 150-pound eights and the junior doubles. The Detroit Rowing Club took another junior doubles event, the intermediate 140-pound fours and the intermediate 150-pound fours while Wyandotte, Mich., took the first junior eights event, pushed Hamilton in the heavyweight junior eights and lost a crack at the 150-pound eights crown when its crew failed to get back to the starting line soon enough after winning the previous race.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Milwaukee	62	45	.579
St. Paul	63	47	.573
Kansas City	59	51	.536
Minneapolis	58	51	.532
Columbus	55	55	.500
Indianapolis	54	56	.491
Toledo	44	66	.400
Louisville	42	66	.389

Results July 31

Indianapolis 4, Milwaukee 2.
St. Paul 12, Toledo 2.
Only games scheduled.

America Draws Holland

BERLIN, Aug. 1 (AP)—The American Olympic water polo team yesterday was drawn against Holland for its first match Aug. 8. The Americans are slated to meet Uruguay the next day and Belgium in a third encounter Aug. 10.

Rookie John Mize Leads in Batting

NEW YORK, Aug. 1 (AP)—A shakeup all down the line among the first 10 batters in each major league this week found Earl Averill of the Indians and Lou Gehrig of the Yankees climbing to the top in the American League, while Rookie Johnny Mize of the Cardinals became head man in the National at .366.

Except for Frank Demaree of the Cubs, who retained third place in the National League, and Johnny Moore of the Phillies, who held onto sixth, the two lists of leaders underwent complete unheavals.

Averill and Gehrig batted at a .500 pace to tie at .381 for the American and major league leadership. Averill climbed from fourth, while Gehrig was in third place a week ago.

Mize, unlisted last week because he was still below the 200-at-bat level, replaced his teammate, Ducky Medwick, who fell 10 points to .359. The leading 10 batters in each league:

American League

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Averill, Cleveland	98	396	91	151	.3813
Gehrig, New York	33	375	124	143	.3813
Radcliff, Chicago	83	368	78	138	.375
Appling, Chicago	82	312	59	117	.375
Sullivan, Cleveland	61	209	30	76	.364
Gehringer, Detroit	98	390	99	141	.353
Trosky, Cleveland	98	412	86	145	.352
Dickey, New York	75	297	74	103	.347
Bell, St. Louis	98	383	57	131	.342
Di Maggio, New York	82	378	88	129	.341

National League

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Mize, St. Louis	68	202	42	74	.366
Medwick, St. Louis	96	395	68	142	.359
Demaree, Chicago	94	375	55	133	.355
P. Waner, Pittsburgh	91	368	64	120	.351
Jordan, Boston	84	339	56	116	.342
J. Moore, Philadelphia	79	324	64	110	.340
Cuyler, Cincinnati	92	372	66	126	.338
Camilli, Philadelphia	96	347	72	116	.334
Suhr, Pittsburgh	98	369	78	123	.333
S. Martin, St. Louis	72	274	59	89	.325

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Seattle	71	56	.559
Portland	67	57	.540
Oakland	68	60	.531
Missions	66	60	.524
San Diego	63	63	.500
Los Angeles	63	64	.496
San Francisco	59	68	.465
Sacramento	49	78	.386

Results July 31

San Diego 2, Los Angeles 0.
Sacramento 5, Portland 3.
Missions 10, San Francisco 1.
Seattle 66, Oakland 4.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	58	36	.617
St. Louis	58	38	.604
New York	53	45	.541
Pittsburgh	51	46	.526
Cincinnati	47	48	.495
Boston	45	52	.464
Philadelphia	38	58	.396
Brooklyn	35	62	.361

Results July 31

Cincinnati 12, Philadelphia 2.
Philadelphia 7, Cincinnati 2.
Chicago 3, New York 1.
St. Louis 8, Brooklyn 6.
Pittsburgh 10, Boston 5.

Yankees Display Ability To Hold Off Challenges

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In their current struggle to stay ahead in the American League pennant race, the Yankees have been very successful in holding off aspiring challehgers. Twice since the closing days of June the McCarthymen have fought back a second-place occupant and it now looks as if they will do it again.

On June 30 the second-place Red Sox moved into Yankee Stadium after a disastrous western tour. Clinging to a slim lead over the third-place Tigers, the Boston club went after the Yanks with vengeance in an effort to win back at least a portion of the ground they lost in the West. A victory in that New York series would have put the Sox back into the flag race.

Held Off Red Sox

But the Yankees were just as determined to maintain their lead as the Red Sox were to cut it down. Before Tom Yawkey's expensive team left the Stadium, the Yanks had swept four straight games and knocked their rivals right out of the first division. Consequently, the Red Hose returned to Boston in fifth place instead of within hailing distance of the leaders.

Detroit made the next threat. On July 15 they opened a series with the Yankees, trailing by nine games. Every Tiger was confident that the New Yorkers were due for a slump and that they were the team to start it. The Bengals won the first game behind Schoolboy Rowe, who can beat the Yanks most any time, but from that point on the series was a complete failure as far as Detroit was concerned. The leaders took the next three contests, driving the Tigers back to fourth position in the standing.

In recent games the Cleveland Indians have threatened. The Tribe has traveled at a fast pace, cutting down the Yankee lead from 10½ to 7½ games in two weeks. The Indians have shown real power, shaping up as the most likely opponent to overtake the flying Yankees.

Therefore, as the Cleveland boys opened a home series against the invading Yankees yesterday, it was with the idea of chopping a sizeable hole in their lead. The Yanks upset the applecart, however, by pounding four Indian pitchers for 16 hits and a 11-to-7 triumph, in the opening game of the "crucial" series, to widen their margin of lead to 8½ contests.

Gehrig's Thirty-Third

Lou Gehrig hit his thirty-third home run of the season for the Yanks and also a single. Bump Hadley, the league's high ranking hurler, worked until two were out in the ninth. It was his ninth victory, as compared with one defeat. Earl Averill led the Cleveland batting attack with three doubles and a single in four trips to the plate.

The Tigers went into fourth place yesterday when Tommy Bridges beat Washington, 8 to 2. The White Sox dropped into the second division when beaten by the Red Sox and Bob Grove, 7 to 3. In this game, Jimmy Foxx hit a home run, triple and double for the Red Sox. The Browns scored over the Athletics, 12 to 4, with Jim Bottomley batting in five runs. He hit two homers and a single.

The Cubs held on to their National League lead yesterday by defeating the Giants, 3 to 1. This victory came while the Cardinals were downing the Dodgers, 8 to 6, in 10 innings. The Cubs still lead by a full game. The Pirates took the series final at Boston, 10 to 5, while the Reds and Phillies split a doubleheader at Philadelphia.

Larry French's four-hit pitching stopped the Giants. After Hank Leiber hit a homer in the fourth inning, the veteran left-hander delivered hitless ball for the remainder of the game. The Cardinal victory was featured by Dizzy Dean's seventeenth mound triumph of the campaign. He won his own game with a single in the tenth.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Averill, Indians	98	396	91	151	.3813
Gehrig, Yankees	99	375	124	143	.3813
Radcliff, W. Sox	83	368	78	138	.375
Mize, Cardinals	68	202	42	74	.366
Medwick, Cards	96	395	68	142	.359
Demaree, Cubs	94	375	55	133	.355

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Consumers' Demand for Goods Strongest in Last Six Years

Future Credit Strain Possible Despite Tighter Bank Rules

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Article 2

NEW YORK—The stuff of every speculative whirl is a multiplied reproduction of some credit instrument which has previously enjoyed an enviable record for conservative use. Examples in the most recent "New Era" were the mortgage bond, the guaranteed mortgage, the German mark, the utility holding company, and the gilt-edged common stock.

Financial history is replete with examples that date clear back to when the overexploitation of the solid credit of the Dutch Estates-General brought on a crash in the Antwerp money market in 1587. Every one of our present trusted credit instruments, including the acceptance, the commercial loan, the bank note, the savings bank, and the trust company, has been puffed up at one time or another.

The securities of one generation become the joyride of the next and a horrible example of "inflation" to the third. In the remorse that follows every credit spree, the doors are locked to the excesses of the past and new doors are unlocked to the excesses of the future.

False Confidence Produced

The dangers in the superficial novelty of each credit upturn are accentuated by the swearing off of past excesses. The very forswearing itself produces a false confidence. The elements of strength just introduced into the credit structure by statute and agreement become themselves an encouragement to new financial carelessness. Right through the New Era, for example, the immense gold holdings of the Federal Reserve System, and the obvious absence of the commodity speculation which had in 1920 proved so costly, were used as proof that there could not possibly be another collapse.

Credit history is already beginning to repeat itself. The financial reforms of the last three years have meticulously tightened up our credit structure at certain points and courageously loosened it up at others.

For example, stock speculation on margin is virtually a thing of the past. The Federal Reserve Board requires initial margins of 55 per cent, but this brake applies mostly on thin air because brokers' loans are barely an eighth of the 1929 volume. The dangerous call loans for account of out-of-town banks have been reduced to a few millions by clearing house rule but there is no demand for them anyway.

Thousands of weak banks have been closed. The mortgage guaranty companies have been swept into limbo and unamortized home mortgages are following rapidly. Security issues must tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. Foreign bond flotations are impossible for all but a few countries. National banks are no longer allowed to pay interest on demand deposits or to buy "speculative" bonds. And so on.

On the other hand, federal deficit financing has become the breath of our economic life, with government money, credit, or moral commitment placed beneath our credit structure at scores of points. The fundamental requirement of gold redeemability for the currency has been abandoned. The eligibility requirements for the rediscounting of bank paper at the Federal Reserve banks have been enormously expanded. The Treasury has been given a secret fund of two billion dollars to buy and sell virtually anything it chooses. The national banks have been allowed to loan on real estate to an extent never before considered safe. And so on.

Blowout Still Possible

In other words, now that the legislators have finished with our financial system, we are in effect just where we were before, with a credit system strong where it was weak, and weak where it was strong. We have security where we had easy credit, and easy credit where we had security.

The Reserve Board has been given ample power to prevent another overexpansion like that of 1929. But such an overexpansion could not possibly recur. The place where the last inflation blew the tire out has been vulcanized, and is the strongest spot on the shoe. As we reflate our tire, keeping confidently in mind the strength of the recent patch, we shall in the end have our blowout at some other point.

To carry still further the analogy of the inflated tire in our previous article: legislation since 1933 has patched our banking system at certain points by borrowing from its strength at others. The effect is somewhat that of pulling the blanket off the feet to cover the shoulders.

For example, the banks have been strengthened by an increase in the rediscounting privileges, but this places a far greater potential strain on the Reserve banks; and by the establishment of a deposit guaranty system, but this increases the contingent liabilities of the Treasury. The adjusted net demand deposits of the reporting member banks have been raised to record levels; but the rise has come through increases in the national debt which taxpayers must underwrite. The real estate mortgage market has been strengthened, but the strength comes from buttresses which will transfer its weight to the United States Treasury if ever credit is shaken.

(To Be Concluded)

Last of Freighters Of Old Nelson Line Taking Final Trip

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Last of the freighters to operate under the house pennant of the Nelson Line, the steamship Buffalo Bridge is steaming for Los Angeles Harbor on the final trip for a business that had been in operation for 76 years before it was closed here recently.

From offices of the company in lower Manhattan, a brief announcement by Maj. F. W. S. Locke, executive vice-president, said a few employees would remain to wind up business of the line, but that the Buffalo Bridge would proceed from Los Angeles to Antioch, Calif., to be laid up with other Nelson steamships.

Five hundred persons will lose their jobs as a result of the change in affairs of the Charles Nelson Lumber Company, of which the steamship line is a subsidiary, according to Major Locke. He stressed that business of the carrier had been satisfactory and that economic problems of the lumber company were responsible for the decision to cease operations.

Argentina Buys Potato Seed Supplies in U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Alexander Milan, representative of the Argentine Government, is in New York with a commission to purchase 200,000 bushels of seed potatoes, according to an announcement by the Argentine Information Bureau.

Shippers recalled that in 1934 the situation was reversed, with Argentina shipping potatoes to the United States.

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North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Aug. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Aug. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Sept. 1

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

BOSTON, August 1, 1936.

Sealed proposals for MASSACHUSETTS SERIAL BONDS amounting to $5,000,000, exempt from Federal and Massachusetts Income Taxes, will be received at the office of the Treasurer and Receiver-General up to 12 o'clock noon (Eastern Daylight Saving Time) on August 11, 1936, at which time they will be publicly opened and read.

The bonds which will be fully registered are duly authorized by Acts of the Massachusetts Legislature on account of the following loan:

METROPOLITAN ADDITIONAL WATER LOAN, ACT OF 1926

$3,340,000 July 1, 1937-July 1, 1956, $167,000 each year
1,660,000 July 1, 1957-July 1, 1966, $166,000 each year

$5,000,000

Bidders will name one rate of interest on the entire loan which rate must be a multiple of ¼ of 1%. In comparing bids preference will be given to the one providing for the lowest net interest cost to the Commonwealth (total interest for the duration of the loan from July 1, 1936, less the amount of the premium bid):

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check for two per cent. (2%) of the amount bid for, to the order of the Treasurer and Receiver-General of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, on a national bank or trust company doing business in this Commonwealth or in the City of New York.

A descriptive circular will be furnished upon request.

Any award by the Treasurer to a successful bidder is subject to the approval of the Governor and Council.

The Treasurer reserves the right to reject any or all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the Commonwealth.

CHARLES F. HURLEY
Treasurer and Receiver-General.

Retail Business Is 12 to 20 P. C. Above 1935 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Retail business in the United States during the past week showed increases of from 5 to 10 per cent over the preceding week and closed the month of July with the strongest consumer demand recorded for the past six years, according to the weekly review by Dun & Bradstreet.

For the country as a whole sales volume was estimated at from 12 to 20 per cent above the average for the comparative 1935 week.

East Is Active

Retail sales in the East averaged 15 to 18 per cent over the volume in the corresponding period last year, with the chief metropolitan districts reporting increases of 22 to 25 per cent, according to the survey.

In New England the increase was reported at 15 to 20 per cent. As cooler weather spread to more areas, retail distribution broadened steadily through the Middle West to 25 per cent, the report says.

The Northwest reported a gain of 14 to 17 per cent, while in the South the increase was 15 to 20 per cent. In the Southwest volume was 25 to 30 per cent higher and on the Pacific coast the gain was 15 to 18 per cent.

Even in the areas affected most severely by the drought, retail distribution widened steadily, as prices of farm products reached upward and relief payments spread. The reinstatement of orders canceled a month ago by some of the country merchants was found to be a factor in holding up the week's wholesale volume.

Summer apparel and millinery stocks have been depleted in many stores, the report says, eliminating the necessity for mark-down sales for the first time in years and fresh merchandise is being displayed.

"Paced by steel, machine tools, electrical equipment and building materials, the upturn in the durable goods divisions continued to widen," the agency states. "Some of the steel-making centers were at the most active stage of the year, due to a heavy demand from railroad car shops and shipyards, and the larger specifications for bridge and miscellaneous construction.

"Machine tool makers dropped further behind in their delivery schedules, although working their staffs overtime, because of a shortage of skilled labor. Automobile assembles increased for the second successive week, due to the high level of sales and, with dealers' stocks low, production on 1937 models is to be advanced to September from November."

Wholesale Trade Good

The formal launching of the fall season in major markets held general wholesale volume to the widened proportions of the preceding week, the report said. As stocks of summer goods neared depletion, requests from retailers for immediate delivery were numerous, as many stores plan to advance their usual September openings to mid-August.

The week's wholesale volume was 20 to 35 per cent over that in the like period last year.

Shoe Output Up 1.2 P. C. in 6 Months

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (AP)—The Census Bureau reports production of boots and shoes in the United States increased by 1.2 per cent in the first half of 1936, over the same period of 1935, from 187,723,245 to 189,934,517 pairs.

The domestic output also increased from 17,233,512 pairs in June, 1935, to 29,806,612 in June, 1936.

Massachusetts led other states in number of pairs manufactured, followed in order by New York, Missouri, New Hampshire, Illinois, Maine, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Wisconsin.

Massachusetts increased its output by 2.3 per cent, from 37,086,326 pairs in the first half of 1935 to 37,935,369 pairs in 1936; New York production dropped 7.3 per cent, from 40,235,298 pairs in 1935 to 37,278,848 pairs in 1936; New Hampshire a gain of 6.5 per cent, from 15,084,872 pairs to 16,039,497 pairs; Maine a gain of 2.1 per cent, from 12,970,285 pair to 13,245,355 pairs; Pennsylvania a gain of 1 per cent, from 10,726,093 pairs to 10,837,122 pairs.

The greatest increase in production was shown by the 123 small factories scattered in the other 39 states. The output for these other states increases 11.3 per cent, from 20,550,543 pairs to 22,882,138 pairs.

Feed Freight Rate Cut Asked to Save Livestock

WASHINGTON (AP)—A reduction of at least 50 per cent in freight rates on feed concentrates has been asked by the Montana Board of Railroad Commissioners on the ground it was necessary to prevent the destruction of the State's livestock industry.

In a petition filed jointly with Gov. Elmer Holt of Montana, the railroad commissioners asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to order the reduced rates on cottonseed cake, cottonseed meal and other concentrates.

Long Island Lighting System to Redeem Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Three bond issues of the Long Island Lighting System, aggregating $27,091,000, have been called for redemption on Sept. 1, next. The Long Island Lighting Company will redeem $16,669,000 series B 5 per cent first refunding mortgage gold bonds, due Sept. 1, 1955, at 105, while the Queens Borough Gas & Electric Company, a subsidiary, will redeem $5,200,000 5 per cent first refunding mortgage gold bonds, due Sept. 1, 1955, at 105, and $5,150,000 4½ per cent refunding mortgage bonds, due March 1, 1958, at 104.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The British steel industry is getting itself into hot water. Its treatment of the Jarrow scheme may bring down upon it as severe a retaliation as any a President Roosevelt converted to trust-busting might have in store for the United States steel industry. The story provides a magnificent illustration of what happens to the public interest when an association of producers is allowed uncontrolled power over production, prices, imports and exports.

Jarrow is a depressed town on the Tyne, near to the iron and steel industry of the Tees. In 1934 a syndicate acquired option on a waterside site, proposed in the interest of the unemployed to start a small, modern, basic Bessemer steel plant. Consulting engineers reported that the scale must be large; that a modern, integrated, balanced Bessemer plant would be highly efficient. It became a question of raising not £500,000, but some £4,000,000; this sum could easily be raised with the assistance of the large finance houses, but they would take advice of the Bank of England, the bank would be advised by the Government, and the Government by the British Iron and Steel Federation. Therefore the promoters of the scheme went themselves to the federation, asked for its blessing. They did not ask for finance.

Propose Bessemer Plant

The Bessemer process was invented in England, but in its own country has been completely neglected; it was left to Germany to build up her steel industry on the despised, but cheaper, process. England preferred the open-hearth furnace. There are technical reasons why the Bessemer plant must be large to be efficient. It cannot use scrap, and therefore requires a larger amount of pig iron per ton of finished steel than the open-hearth process. More pig iron means more blast furnaces, more coking ovens, and more by-product gas. The gas must not be wasted. In an open-hearth plant it is used partly for heating the furnaces, but the Bessemer converter heats itself by combustion of the carbon in the stream of air blown through the converter. To use its gas, and not waste energy, the Bessemer plant, even more than the open-hearth, must have rolling mills to produce semifinished products; the gas can then be used for power to drive the mills, and for reheating furnaces.

If all these stages of production can be worked together, if for example a continuous strip mill were added (and at present there is no such mill in England), then the plant would be highly efficient; much more efficient than any of the old patched up and obsolete plants which abound in the British steel industry. The only basic Bessemer plant has an output of around 350,000 tons a year, and most of it is used immediately for making tubes. It is estimated that British steel industry could easily produce and sell some three to four million tons of basic Bessemer. But the producers cling to their old methods, partly because they are conservative, partly because they are frequently and chronically overcapitalized.

The best engineers in the country have said that such a plant would be highly economic. The choice of site must be based on several standards. It is cheaper to take the coal to the ore, than ore to coal. But England has to import a great deal of her ore, and therefore a water site should be most efficient. Basic Bessemer may be used in the export trade in large quantities, and therefore once again a water site is necessary. Jarrow is ideal for these purposes; it is near coal, and sources of skilled labor.

New Plant Jettisoned

The independent chairman of the federation, Sir Andrew Duncan, was appointed from the Central Electricity Board, with the job of trying to rule the notoriously non-co-operative members of the steel industry. He backed the suggestion of building the new plant, thought it would be a peg on which to hang arguments for co-operation. That was early in 1935. But the northeast coast section of the federation proved too strong for him; for a year they delayed matters until in January of this year the promoters of the scheme were told that co-operation of the industry, which had been the federation's own suggestion, had proved impossible; only one firm was willing to proceed. The promoters were quite happy to proceed with or without the financial co-operation of association members; all they wanted was an undertaking from the federation that the scheme would not be ostracized; and accordingly they now had drawn up a specific operating plan for the new plant. This was presented to the federation for approval before being submitted to the one federation firm interested.

Immediately the promoters were told that circumstances had altered. The increase in demand for steel, to satisfy which the Jarrow plant had been proposed, had already occurred, thanks to the government largesse for armaments. But the federation had granted permission to existing members to extend their antiquated plant; so fast was demand increasing that they just couldn't allow a new and efficient plant to be built. It was precisely this piecemeal expansion of plant that had been rejected by the consulting engineers in favor of the new plant at Jarrow. Yet all that the federation would allow at Jarrow was production of soft billets, with no possibility of an economic heat balance; restrictions were placed upon the selling price, and conditions were made about payments to existing members by way of royalty. The scheme was emasculated.

Wash Hands of Scheme

The story has now been made public; the president of the Board of Trade has said that the Government will do nothing about it. The federation has replied to the charge that it has deliberately wrecked the scheme by protesting that its members merely refused to undertake themselves what was an unsound commercial proposition, and it was still open to the promoters to proceed independently. This is a mixture of humbug and bluff. Humbug, because the commercial and economic merits of the scheme have been blessed by the best consulting engineers. Humbug, because the federation has a pretty tight grasp over the industry and its market. Bluff, because the federation has no power in law to stop the new company from starting, no legal power to back its control over domestic and export markets. Bluff, because for all its show of external strength, the federation is still hesitant about its stability, still subject to internal opposition. Faced by a determined opponent, the whole federation might break up.

The strength of the federation lies in fact in the sympathy shown to it by the present Government, which has repeatedly strengthened its hand. Last year the federation wanted to cut down imports of semi-finished steels from the Continent. The Government agreed to raise the tariff from the 33 per cent imposed in 1932 to a punitive level rising to 100 per cent; with this weapon the federation got the Steel Cartel to limit sales in England very drastically. They rewarded the foreign supplier by getting the tariff reduced to 20 per cent, leaving untouched the selling price of imported steels in England, so that the British Exchequer got a smaller part of the selling price, the foreigner a larger. So drastic was the limitation of supplies of semi-steels that buyers could be rationed by the federation. If an independent company were to proceed with the Jarrow scheme, buyers might be frightened off by a federation threat to cut off supplies of other steel products from federation members. And further, the federation shares out the world exports markets through the Steel Cartel. An independent producer would be faced in all foreign markets with cut-price competition from the federation's subsidiary, the British Steel Corporation, and it might not have the financial resources to stand out against such a piratical policy.

Forcing Government Monopoly

The consumer of semifinished steels, and the general public, should be able to look for redress against such monopolistic exploitation, to the Import Duties Advisory Council, a government body. This council could, if it wished, refuse to allow the tariff to be used to protect incompetence. But it seems to be much more probable that at present the council will get its standards of national interest from the federation itself.

The federation's final defense is that after all it is an association of producers to protect the shareholders' interests, and that no other attitude can be expected in a capitalistic world. This is to claim the profits of competitive capitalism, while repudiating its responsibilities. If this attitude is correct, all hope of technological progress is dead, and every producer should refuse to install new plant, should frown on new inventions; if Henry Ford had believed in this theory there would be no motorcars.

But if the federation refuses to budge from its attitude, it becomes evident that the public right to expect the steel industry to be as alert and progressive as any other can only be satisfied in three ways. The first is to do what is popular in America, break up the trusts, enforce competition. The second is to maintain the federation, which could serve many admirable purposes, but subject it to government control by adding a government representative to the board with powers of compulsion. The third is to nationalize the whole industry, operate it as a government monopoly. And by its shortsightedness the industry is doing its best to force any government which really desires to advance the interests of the country to adopt the third proposal.

Union American Trust Liquidation Is Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In order that stockholders may benefit immediately from the enhanced value of its assets, directors of Union American Investing Corporation, an investment trust of the general management type, have recommended the dissolution of the corporation. A meeting of stockholders will be held Eept, 2, 1936, to take action.

It is estimated that stockholders would receive approximately $38 a share if all securities were liquidated at about current market prices, which compares with the original price to the public in 1928 of $28 a share. There are presently outstanding 64,541 shares of common stock and option warrants expiring until June 1, 1938, to purchase 52,543 shares at the original offering price. Of an issue of $2,500,000 of 5 per cent debentures due 1948, publicly offered in Maq, 1928, at 99½ and accrued interest, $1,403,000 principal amount now outstanding will be called for payment on Dec. 1, 1936, at 101-½ accrued interest.

New York Cotton Board Elects New Members

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The New York Cotton Exchange has elected to membership the following: Chauncey G. Parker, Jr., of Auchincloss, Parker & Redpath, Washington, D. C.; Aubrey S. Wolford, of Marshall Geer & Co., New York, N. Y.; Charles D. McIver, of McIver, & Pell, of Charlotte, N. C.; John Reginald Barnes, of Major, Cleaver & Co., Liverpool, England, and Edward Watkins Hellwig, of E. W. Hellwig & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.

Mr. Parker is a member and Governor of the Washington Stock Exchange, Mr. Wolford is a member of the Dallas Cotton Exchange, Mr. McIver is a member of the Memphis Cotton Exchange, Mr. Barnes is a member of the Liverpool Cotton Association, and Mr. Hellwig is a member of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange.

SEC Quest Brings Out Huge Losses Of Trust's Deals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — That Interstate Equities Corporation of New York, since merged into Equity Corporation, sustained losses of $20,566,527 during the time that the Bancamerica-Blair Corporation was the driving force behind Interstate is one of the latest developments brought out by the investigation of investment trust conducted by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Of the total alleged loss named, $5,044,840 represented syndicate losses by Interstate, the true nature of which was not disclosed in any reports made by the corporation to its stockholders, counsel for the commission declared. This represented a shrinkage in the initial capital from $25,000,000 to $4,443,478.

Evidence disclosed that Interstate Equities was a participant in more than a score of syndicates from September, 1929, to May, 1932, the period of Bancamerica-Blair domination. Charles G. Wiggin, who was a vice-president of Interstate during Bancamerica-Blair control, testified that in 44 stock operations the loss exceeded $100,000 in each instance. Syndicate losses ranged from $89,000 in a contract involving nearly $5,000,000 of the Piedmont Hydro-Electric Company, an Italian concern, to more than $1,400,000 in a General Foods stock transaction, engineered by Bancamerica-Blair.

Mr. Wiggin admitted that the SEC was stating a fact when it asserted that these syndicate transactions were not revealed as such in reports to stockholders and that the stocks Interstate acquired in these losing deals were transferred to the investment portfolio. He did not believe, he said, that a corporation was obligated to reveal its bookkeeping methods to stockholders or to anyone else.

Dawes Sees Steel Finishers Operating At Capacity by '37

CHICAGO, (AP)—Having seen his 1934 prediction of a business upswing come true, former Vice President Charles G. Dawes today envisioned steel finishing plants of the United States running at capacity at the start of 1937.

Gen. Dawes declared yesterday that a "tremendous accumulation of needs which is being expressed in the current volume of business handled by the steel companies" also would boost production of steel ingots to approximately 85 per cent by next Jan. 1.

Most recent American iron and steel institute figures showed ingot production at 71.5 per cent.

"For weeks business commentators have been looking for a recession in the rate of operations of steel plants," General Dawes said. "As each week goes by without bearing out their prognostications, they move the date ahead. What they forget is that there is nothing seasonal about the stored up demand on the part of the public."

In a December, 1934, address to the Chicago Association of Commerce, Dawes predicted the steel industry would begin leading business out of the depression within six months. A month later steel operations had advanced from 32.7 per cent to 47.5 per cent of capacity and the upward trend continued.

Bank Clearings In Big Cities Decline

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities during the week ended July 29 totaled $4,637,981,000, a decrease of 7.0 per cent from the $4,779,242,000 reported in the corresponding week last year, according to Dun & Bradstreet.

In the previous week clearings in the same cities were 7.8 per cent higher than in the comparative week a year ago.

Clearings in New York City declined to $2,719,540,000, a decline of 13.3 per cent from the $3,136,448,000 in the similar week in 1935. The total for outside centers of $1,918,441,000 represented a gain over 1935 of 16.8 per cent.

All cities except New York and Boston showed an increase. Percentage gains of leaders were: Cleveland, 34.5; New Orleans, 33.8; Dallas, 32.4; St. Louis, 31.0, and Cincinnati, 30.6. The decline at Boston was 0.5 per cent.

Clearings at Chicago totaled $273,124,000, a gain of 11.8 per cent over the $244,400,000 in the same week last year.

Southern Kraft Corp. To Issue $14,500,000 Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The proceeds from the prospective sale by Southern Kraft Corporation of $14,500,000 of first leasehold and general mortgage 4¼ per cent bonds, due 1946, will be used to prepay $1,582,759 bank loans, to acquire $1,619,000 Louisiana Pulp & Paper Company first-mortgage bonds from International Paper Company, to redeem $292,700 Bastrop Pulp & Paper Company first-mortgage bonds, and to retire bonds and notes of the company owned by International Paper.

The remaining debt to International Paper, estimated at $22,763,582, will be met by the issuance of $14,000,000 of income notes due in 1947 and 59,900 additional common shares of $5,999,000 stated value. A balance of $2,764,582 will become paid-in surplus.

The income notes will be unsecured and will bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent annually.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

BIG PROFITS. Sell finest 21-folder $1. Christmas assortment. Gift Wrapping, Everyday, Religious boxes. Extra bonus. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg S17, Mass.

EXTRA MONEY selling wonderful 21 folder $1 Christmas assortment. 100% profit. DeLuxe, Etching, Gift Wrapping, Religious, Humorous, Everyday boxes; Personal Christmas cards. Bonuses. Samples on approval. Experience unnecessary. CHILTON GREETINGS, 179 Lincoln, Dept. Z, Boston, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Shawmut Realty Trust
1 to 7 Room Suites
$30 to $76 Slightly more if furnished.
Adjacent to The Mother Church
We advise renting now for the more desirable suites.
24A Clearway St. Tel. KEN. 0483
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FARMS FOR SALE

MICHIGAN

93 ACRES St. Joseph County; 60 acres produce anything, 30 acres pasture; near Klinger Lake; good buildings. Write owner, CHARLES A. SAUNDERS, Route 1, White Pigeon, Michigan.

FOODS

MOTHER Your baby needs proper feeding; ALL-AM-BI food for satisfaction; 1/6; all stores and chemists (wholesale Taylor & Elliots); prepared in Queensland.

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

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7 Ann St., Brisbane, Australia
Specialising in Linen, Cotton and Silk Napery (Wholesale only)

MULTIGRAPHING

MULTIGRAPHING
Prompt attention to mail orders
L. A. Letter Shop, 619 Lebanon Street
Los Angeles, Calif. VAndike 1359

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 88 Gainsboro St.—Cool, quiet rooms near The Mother Church. Free parking. Rooms for students during school year; near colleges. Reasonable. Miss COTTLE, COM 4263.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

COUNTRY BOARD

ACCOMMODATIONS are available for a few select guests, on beautiful country estate, 28 miles west of Boston; enjoy the peacefulness, sightly surroundings and excellent table we offer; golf, riding and other facilities for sports near by; reasonable rates. C. K. CRONAN, Southboro, Mass. Tel. Marlboro 1183.

FOR SALE OR RENT

SEPTEMBER 1—New Cape Cod cottage on bluff overlooking beautiful beach; 4 bedrooms, 2 fireplaces, all modern conveniences, outside shower, garage; rental $200 for September; near Sea Pines School and Camp. Address FAITH BICKFORD, Brewster, Mass.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

FINE FURNITURE from wealthy estates and interior decorators. New Simmons bedding, studio beds at Great Savings. Contents of homes purchased. Lloyds, 239 East 60th, N.Y.C.

HELP WANTED—MEN

CHEF—For college of 400 in Virginia; September; when applying give full details, experience, age, names of references; first-class recommendations necessary for work and character. Write Box E-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

MIDDLE-AGED woman for housework, good plain cook; 2 adults; to stay nights; must be neat and clean; references. Tel. East Boston 1634 (Mass.).

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

YOUNG man experienced in the care of those meeting special problems offers place in isolated country home for man or boy needing guidance and understanding; servant, motor, garden, horses; private bath. GORDON TASKER HEARD. No. Conway, N. H.

HOUSES FOR SALE

CHARMING single home; beautiful gardens; ideally located in Newton. 134 Woodcliff Rd., Newton Highlands, Mass. Tel. Cen. 4027.

HOUSES TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 247 Hawthorne St., near I. R. T.—Detached house, 6 rooms and finished attic, parquet floors; excellent condition; yard, trees; house $65; garage $8. Tel. Ingersoll 2-1647.

JEWELERS

COME IN, see our fine line of diamonds, silverware, watches and jewelry. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 133 Washington St. Boston.

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ALL details arranged for shipping your HOUSEHOLD GOODS or AUTO between ATLANTIC and PACIFIC COAST Points in THRU freight cars at LOW RATES
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A MORE complete service offered, including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment, local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES Bonded Warehouseman 184 Harvard St. Dorchester Center Boston Mass
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CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO. 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

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Furnished or unfurnished 7-room suites, 2 baths; five 4-room suites, 1 bath and porches; outside sunny rooms, fireplaces, modern facilities; reasonable rentals.
992 MEMORIAL DRIVE
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TO LET—Delightful heated apt. with garage. 2 family house; quiet but central location. Opposite small park. Near Christian Science church. Glassed porch; 7 rooms, 3 of them chambers; 2 baths, 7 ft. cedar closet, 2 linen closets, hot water heat by oil, continuous hot water, insulated rooms. Rent $95. After Mon. call Newton North 6833-M. (Mass.)

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Rebinding All Kinds of Books
94 Portland Tel. Capitol 8907 Boston

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WINTHROP, MASSACHUSETTS — FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 185 Winthrop St., Winthrop Center. Sunday morning Services at 10:45 A. M. Sunday Evening Services at 7:30 P. M., during July and August.

Sun Oil's Six Months' Profit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Sun Oil Company and subsidiaries had net profit for the first six months of 1936 of $3,474,811, after allowing for the deduction of depreciation charges, depletion, interest, federal income taxes and surtax on undistributed profits. After dividend requirements on the 6 per cent preferred stock, the earnings are equivalent to $1.57 each on 2,023,542 shares of common stock outstanding at the end of June.

In the first six months of 1935, the company had a net profit of $3,157,863 or $1.52 each on 1,882,905 common shares outstanding.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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Brookline, Asp. 1500
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Cen. New 3252

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FOR SALE—Derry Village, N. H. 12 room house, modern improvements, ell, stable, garage, ½ acre. $4000. Write to John Worledge, Hampton Beach, N. H.

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ROOMS TO LET

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BOSTON, 84 Gainsboro St.—Comfortable rooms, visiting or permanent guests; near The Mother Church. MRS. CASWELL. Circle 7702.

BOSTON, 34 Fenway—Very choice rooms with or without private bath, single or double, weekly or daily rate; very centrally located.

LYNN, Mass.—Choice cool rooms; best residential section; private family; 5 minutes to church, Red Rock and Kings Beach. Ideal for study; transients accommodated, permanent preferred. Mrs. WILSON, 35 Cherry Street.

37 W NEWTON ST. $5, $6, $7, $8 week. $1 per person a day with bath, twin beds. Room here when in Boston. Homelike. COM. 7500.

N. Y. C., 504 W. 112th—Single room, comfortable, light, airy; near church; board opt.; convenient transportation. Un. 4-3388. KENDALL.

N. Y. C. 435 Fort Washington Ave., (180th). Large front, double, running water, elevator. Near church, both subways. $10. DeCAMP.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 424 Beacon St.—Water side; before deciding see this beautiful house; rooms single and double; with and without bath; meals served.

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GARDNER'S SHOE HOSPITAL
Leaders in Shoe Repairing—Master Shoe Dyers
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High class man legally trained and with

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Seiden Jucker
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SWITZERLAND

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and you give joy.
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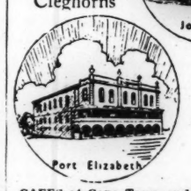

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Daily deliveries to all parts of Town and Suburbs.
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Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN
(Continued)

MIDDLEMOSTS
For Ladies' Wear of the Better Kind
Our Winter Sale is in full swing
Every garment of our high grade stock is marked in plain figures. Reduced—including the famous branded makes of British merchandise of which we are the authorised selling agents. The label on the garment you buy is a guarantee of good workmanship.
MIDDLEMOSTS
for Good Clothes
76 ST. GEORGE'S ST., CAPE TOWN

Head Office and Works
Phone 5-1646 3 Draklow St. Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

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John Orr & Co
DURBAN and MARITZBURG
New Stocks Arrive By Mail to Replenish Our Thirty Departments.
Every Clothing Item for Women, Children and Men

GREENACRE'S
Harvey Greenacre & Co. Ltd.
The Complete Store
Sixty Departments under one roof.
Branches at Ladysmith and Kokstad

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LIMITED
Furniture Manufacturers and Shop Fitters
Phone 26078 537 WEST ST.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY Limited
NATAL
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All Classes of Insurance Transacted
Also at Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg

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Fishmongers - Poulterers
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(Opposite Borough Market)
"We Invite Your Patronage"

FLORIST Phone 23821
"TALANA"
CHOICE FRESH FLOWERS
Made-Up Work a Speciality
KIRSHHOFF'S SEEDS
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Patronize the
MODEL DAIRY RITZ
346 West Street
For Bread, Cakes and Sweets hygienically displayed and served. Up to date Tea Room with delightful music.

WAKELING BROS. & CLARKE Ltd.
FAMILY GROCERS
Give your monthly grocery order to us. Our prices are bazaar prices. Prompt attention and quick delivery our motto. Just phone 26321.
472 WEST STREET

JOHANNESBURG

MODEL
FISH RESTAURANT
for
Dainty Lunches, Teas and Suppers
Redecorated and Ventilated
124 MARKET STREET

Better Value in FOOTWEAR
Our Boots and Shoes are offered to you at prices which ensure a big saving every time you purchase a pair at our Store
Only Address:
SLATER, JONES & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
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Henwoods are good to you for . . .
Glassware and China
Electrical Goods, Fancy Goods, Tools and Domestic Hardware.
HENWOODS
Opp. City Hall
Also Springs and Pretoria

McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
For QUALITY Goods at Popular Prices
Men's and Boys' Complete Outfitters and Tailors
44 RISSIK STREET

TRANSVAAL GRAPHITE Co.
(Margaret & Ethel Hudson)
Foundry Plumbago and Coal Powder
Pipe and Flange Joint Compound.
"Murrella" Boiler Composition.
Graphite for Granolithic. Paint, etc.
Consult us re Grinding Requirements
234 ANDERSON ST. Phone Cent. 2560

O. K. LADIES'
Hairdressing Saloon
(Proprietress, I. HUTCHESON)
(2nd Floor)
O. K. BAZAARS, ELOFF STREET

MARIE LYNCH & CO.
LADIES' COSTUMIERS and OUTFITTERS
3 HOEK ST., opposite "THE METRO"
P. O. Box 2632 Phone 22-2480

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)

BRENNERS
SERVICE STATION
"The Better Service Station"
for
COMPLETE LUBRICATION
PETROL, OIL, REPAIRS and ACCESSORIES
PEGASUS MOBILOIL
Mobilgas
Mobiloil
Harrison & De Villiers Streets
Phones 33/7265, 33/2082 P. O. Box 80
BRANCHES
Country Club Garage, Milner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park

Ward & Salmons
For Value in
Men's Wear
Boys' Wear
Sports Goods
Footwear, Bags and Trunks
Corner ELOFF and PRESIDENT STS.
P. O. Box 1036 Phone 22 6311
Also at
KRUGERSDORP, GERMISTON and BENONI

INSURANCE
of All Kinds
ANNUITIES and PENSIONS
See LUCIEN FRANCK
Phone 33-8147
c/o Sun Life of Canada, Aegis Bldgs.

GREAVES
for
GIFTS
JEWELLERS
HEATH'S BLDGS., PRITCHARD ST.

WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
Typewriter Experts and Stationers
Phone 33-7855
New Kempsey Bldgs. 115 Fox Street

The House of Quality
Thrupp & Co
Grocers and Provision Merchants
PRITCHARD STREET

NEW YORK STEAM LAUNDRY, Ltd.
CLEANERS and DYERS
36 Sydney Road, Lorentzville
P. O. Box 6037 Phone 24 3680

THE CITY DAIRY
(Under the personal supervision of W. J. Mons)
37 Plein St. cor. Wanderers St.
For Milk, Cream, New Laid Eggs, Honey and Cheese
Branch at
BEDFORD AND YEOVILLE DAIRY
BEDFORD ROAD, YEOVILLE

ROCOLA
Shirts Trubinised Collars
Smart Patterns
14/6 to 19/6
HAMILTONS
Cor. Pritchard and Joubert Sts.

PIETERMARITZBURG

We Sell the Best
Makes in Hosiery
HOLEPROOF, KAYSER MORLEYS, WOLSEY
Also
TWILFIT and FORMFIT CORSETS

IRELANDS
Ireland & Co., Ltd., Maritzburg

C. Emile
LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS and BEAUTY SPECIALISTS
London and Continental Operators
399 West St., DURBAN (2 lines) Phone 20528
409 West St., DURBAN Phone 21029
5 West St., DURBAN (Beach) Phone 23292
and at
236 Church St., MARITZBURG Phone 2722

THE PIETERMARITZBURG COLD STORAGE CO. LTD.
Retail Butchers
Proprietors of Union Cash Meat Markets
192 Commercial Road Phone 2439
2 North Street Phone 3242
also,
City Meat Supply Co., 163-165 West St. Phone 2498
Premier Butchery, 143 Church St. Ph. 2575

Tarboton & Bridgett
"SWAN PENS" Stationers, Booksellers, Printers
227 Church St Phone 3189

Forsyth & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Jewellers and Opticians
(Established Over 40 Years)
167 Church Street Phone 3363

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR:
EUZOL — *Made in Durban*
Floor Polish
Cloudy Ammonia
Salad and Cooking Oil
Sheep Dip
Sheep Marking Oil
Motor Polish
Factory at Jacobs, Ph. Rossburgh 18

SOWDENS
Drapers, Milliners, Dressmakers
Sole Agents for
GOSSARD CORSETS
P. O. Box 177 Phone 3192

PRETORIA

R. A. CHARLES, Pty. Ltd.
NEW ARCADE
High Class Footwear
The Very Latest in Men's Ladies' and Children's Footwear

Union of South Africa

PRETORIA
(Continued)

Phone 3188 P. O. Box 60
Trenam & McCraw (Pty.) Ltd.
(W. McCraw, Late Manager Outfitting Department Becketts)
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
5% discount for cash and off a/cs paid by 7th of following month.
C/o Koedoe Arcade and Bureau Lane
Pretoria

VEREENIGING

Newhaven Residential Hotel
BEACONSFIELD AVENUE
Every modern convenience—under personal supervision of Mrs. M. W. Coney
Also
Bovey Court Residential Hotel
LIVINGSTONE AVENUE
Under personal supervision of Mrs. Glover
Terms per day, week, or month on application

Australia

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

Queensland Made
The New Age Creation
Ethel C. Sharp
Tailor-made Corsetiere
Head Office:
211 Adelaide Street, Brisbane
(Opp. Anzac Square)
Phone B6252
Also at: Toowoomba, Townsville, Oakey, Bundaberg, and 428 George Street, Sydney.

G. & B. BRANDON
Brisbane's High Class Boot Repairers
Give Satisfaction to Every Customer
Same Day Service
ONLY ADDRESSES:
Elizabeth Street, near Theatre Royal
Queen Street, opp. Exton House
Adelaide Street, opp. State Insurance
PHONE B. 5457

LAWRENCE
Ladies' Hairdressing Parlours
9th Floor, Commercial Bank Chambers
Queen Street, Brisbane
23 years' experience, 9 months' guarantee all Permanent Waves. Setting, Tinting, Water Waving, Hair Cutting, etc. All done by specialists.
Call, Write, or Phone B9946

ALEXANDERS Ltd.
BRISBANE (Q.)
Odourless Dry Cleaners, Dyers, and Men's Laundry Services
Receiving Depots, Adelaide St. (opp. Finney's); Queen St. (Old Town Hall); Valley (Crease's Corner)
Phone B 2808

Art Florist, Seedsman and Nurseryman
M. G. ROSE
GEORGE ST *(next Trittons)*
WICKHAM STREET near Valley Corner
BRISBANE
Phones City—B 8674
NURSERY—M 6427
NURSERY—Melton Road, Northgate

HENRY DEAN & SONS
PTY. LTD.
Roma Street, Brisbane
Agricultural Produce Merchants and Commission Agents
Poultry Farmers' requisites have special attention. We sell these lines wholesale and retail. Laying and growing mashes, chick food of all varieties, lowest possible prices, best quality.

ROTHWELLS
OUTFITTING LTD.
LADIES AND GENTS TAILORS
EDWARD ST., BRISBANE

F. TRITTON (Pty.) Ltd.
HOUSE FURNISHERS
260 GEORGE ST., BRISBANE
One of Brisbane's Leading Houses for Furniture, Carpets and Linoleums
Phone B. 6354 Private Res., B. 9873

WATTLE FIBROUS PLASTER CO.
Manufacturers and Patentees of Mono-Bloc Fibrous Plaster Cavity Walls. Modellers and Designers. Fibrous Plaster Manufacturers Cornices and All Ornamental Work a Speciality.
Chester Street Valley Brisbane

BRYCE LIMITED
Carrying Contractors
Furniture, Packers, Removers and Storers
Bonded Warehousemen
Forwarding and Customs Agents
Head Office, 134-136 Adelaide St., Brisbane
Phones B1831 (5 lines)

Crown Engineering Works
PTY. LTD.
52, Hope Street, STH. BRISBANE
Iron and Brass Founders
Elec., Oxy. Welders, Blacksmiths
Motor Repairs
D. W. SUCHTING, Man. Director

WALLACE BISHOP & SON PTY. LTD.
Loyal RELIABLE WATCHES
No Repair Costs With Loyal Unconditional Guarantee
224 QUEEN ST., BRISBANE
Phone B4460—After 7 P. M., M2302

LUCY'S
HATS FROCKS
126 Adelaide Street, Brisbane
(Opp. Finney's)
Late Manageress Lucy Secour

BUTCHER
First Quality Meats Only
Delivered to Ashgrove and Surrounding Districts
J. F. CHANDLER
332 Waterworks Road, Ashgrove
Phone F. 9933. All Hours

PRYCE and READ
Specialising in Individual Styles
New Stocks of FROCKS, MILLINERY, COATS. Evening Wear continually arriving from our Southern Buyers.
We cordially invite you to call.
173 Adelaide Street, near Edward Street
Brisbane

ALLAN & STARK LTD
QUEEN & BEARCH STREETS BRISBANE
Brisbane's Modern and Progressive Departmental Store.
Quality Merchandise at Fair Prices.
OPEN AN ACCOUNT
SERVICE and QUALITY

Central Parking Garage
PTY. LTD.
Adelaide Street (opp. Woolworth's)
Brisbane
24-Hour PARKING, WASHING, POLISHING and GREASING Service
CHAS. W. WHATMORE, *Manager*

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE
(Continued)

Overells
(PTY.) LIMITED
One of Queensland's Leading Department Stores
OVERELLS (PTY.) LTD.
The Valley · BRISBANE
Visit Our Cafe for Luncheons, Afternoon Teas—Special Home-Made Cakes

C. S. G. Cash & Carry Stores
Dean Street, Toowoong Ph. Toowoong 90
Edward St., City (near Elizabeth St.)
Phone B. 7146
Free Delivery All Suburbs

TOOWOOMBA

MOUNTAIN RESORT
FERNLIE GUEST HOUSE
135 Hume St., TOOWOOMBA (opp. Park)
Queensland
MRS. E. S. PORTER, Proprietress
First-Class Table—Moderate Tariff
Hot Water Service—Tennis Court
Garage
TELEPHONE No. 410

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

ADELAIDE

THE CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE CO. of Aus. Ltd.
FIRE — MARINE — MOTORS — GENERAL
CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE HOUSE
Bentham Street, Adelaide
Phone C 5240 (2 lines)

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Block 'B' Collins Street
Telephone Central 1945
9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily—Saturday till 1 p. m.
Look for display advertising from Australia in the news section

BOOK LOVERS'
Book Shop and Library
239 Collins St., Melbourne F.2261
F. 6862

C. CARLSON
Ladies' Hairdresser
TOWN HALL CHMBS.
246 LITTLE COLLINS ST.

MILLIGAN MOTORS PTY. LTD.
Automobile Engineers
PETROL, OIL, BATTERIES, TYRES, etc.
Plume and Mobiloil sold here.
13 BARKLY ST., ST. KILDA
"At the Junction"
TEL. WINDSOR 2777

MELBOURNE—Brighton

NOVELTIES PICTURES POTTERY
The Gift Shop
LENDING LIBRARY X 3281
53 Church Street
MRS. BURLINSON MIDDLE BRIGHTON

MELBOURNE—Camberwell

CHINA TOOLS PAINTS
CRYSTAL CUTLERY
BRIANT'S
441 Burke Rd., Camberwell Tel. W. 2700

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PERTH

Blue Gum Dining Rooms
LUNCHES DINNERS
666 Hay Street, Perth
(Corner Central Ave., Over Worth's)
TEL. B 9656

Viola Toilet Salon
Specialists in All Branches of Toilet Work
Permanent Waving by the Kerka Oil System
Prop. Miss V. BENDAL
106 William Street, Perth
Tel. B 7878

For All Electrical Installations and Repairs Consult
L. H. Deague & Co.
36 PIER STREET
Specializing in Cooking Appliances

GEORGE NELSON
720 HAY ST. PERTH
Sells BEDGGOODS Shoes
As well as other Comfort Shoes.

WATCHES, JEWELRY
W. A. SOUVENIRS
REPAIR SERVICE
J. T. FERRY
241-243 Murray Street
Tel. B 1605

Speech Training Singing
Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Torrance
STUDIOS
The Abbey Flats
264 St. George's Terrace Tel. B 3980

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PERTH
(Continued)

W. O. Williams
PLUMBER and SHEET-METAL WORKER
Tanks of all sizes. Skylights, Fireplaces, Stoves of all kinds, new and re-conditioned.
Repairs promptly attended to.
710 WELLINGTON STREET, PERTH
Tel. B 3252

At Your Service TEL. F. 1726
Alfred Hart
64 Monument St. Painter
Buckland Hill Decorator
Estimates Free Renovator
MRS. BURDETT

718 Hay Street, Perth
For High Class Millinery at Low Class Prices
Orders a speciality.

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

Shop at . . . Dine at . . .
GEORGE COURTS
"The BIG Store"
KARANGAHAPE Rd AUCKLAND

MRS. A. BINNS
Permanent Waving and Beauty Culture
18 Strand Arcade, Auckland Ph. 42302

CHRISTCHURCH

Tanz-Gretchen Studio
(112A Lichfield Street)
ELOCUTION and DRAMATIC ART
BALLROOM DANCING
Principal: MISS NAARE HOOPER L.T.C.L.
242 Fitzgerald Ave. Tel. 34-155
Studio available for parties, meetings, etc.

KINCAIDS LTD.
Family Grocers and Bacon Curers
We will call for and deliver your orders
Mail Orders Filled
New Price List on Application
693 COLOMBO STREET Tel. 30-585

WELLINGTON

IN THE LEAD
for Fashion Goods
Furnishings and Household Drapery Values
LAMBTON QUAY WELLINGTON

Smart Hand Bags! Travelling Goods!
For anything in leather or fibre visit Wellington Headquarters. We sell QUALITY goods at the price of the commonplace.
NASH'S
only address
133-135 Cuba St., Wellington, N. Z.
No Branch Shops

FERGUSON & OSBORN
LIMITED
Booksellers and Stationers
Printers and Bookbinders
Specialists in Colour Printing and Lithography
202 LAMBTON QUAY WELLINGTON

COLLIE'S
for
Furniture and Furnishings
QUALITY VALUE
Manners Street and Riddiford Street
"The House That Value Built"
26 Departments
Supply Your Needs—
Fashions, Fabrics, Linens, Blankets, Furnishings and a Real Men's Store.
JAMES SMITH, Ltd.
WELLINGTON

Save our discount stamps
GEORGE & GEORGE LTD.
DRAPERS & FURNISHERS

MACDUFFS
The Junior Store . . . Cuba Street
The noted low-priced stores with the high quality goods. Crockery, Glassware, Enamelware, Tinware, Aluminumware, Household Hardware, Toilet Requisites, Stationery and Fancy Goods.

WHAT a man sees only in his best moments as truth is truth in all moments.—JOSEPH COOK.

Daily Features

THAT man must daily wiser grow,
Whose search is bent himself to know.
—GAY

Monitor Movie Guide

'We Went to College' Offers Serio-Comic Alumni Reunions

By E. C. S.

Una Merkel and Walter Abel in "We Went to College"

Crash Donovan (Universal)—Fast-moving melodrama with Jack Holt as the motorcycle patrolman who rounds up the smugglers. In the popular vein with its chases, rescues and incidental romance. Of special interest are episodes showing how the highway police are trained.

The Devil Doll (Metro)—Fantastic horror stuff made possible by camera tricks in a story dealing with a revengeful convict who possesses a mythical fluid by which human beings may be reduced in size to midgets. Lionel Barrymore as the convict, complete with a female impersonation and a mawkish scene with the daughter he may not acknowledge. Well done of its kind, for those who like chillers however mechanical. Frank Lawton and Maureen O'Sullivan as the incidental sentimental interest.

Earthworm Tractors (First National)—Joe E. Brown as a tractor salesman who makes up in good-humored persistence for his large lack of ordinary sense. He gets the girl and the contracts after a series of ludicrous mishaps centering about ventures of the tractor into precarious places. Guy Kibbee and June Travis.

Educating Father (20th-Fox)—Those who liked the previous film in Jones family series, "Every Saturday Night," will enjoy this light domestic comedy about the son who won his father over to the idea of aviation as a career. Some airplane sequences for picturesqueness and a touch of melodrama at the end. Jed Prouty, Kenneth Howell, Dixie Dunbar and Spring Byington are in this mildly agreeable piece.

Meet Nero Wolfe (Columbia)—Superior mystery-story diversion of the talkie sort, but only fair for those who like to see a story told in action. Edward Arnold as the absentee sleuth who makes his deductions from murder clues brought to him by his legmen, drinking beer and tending his orchids in the meantime. Lionel Stander, Dennie Moore.

Moonlight Murder (Metro)—Another crime in Hollywood Bowl. Chester Morris as the detective and Madge Evans as his assistant sort out the red herrings unerringly. A neatly-made thriller.

Rhythm on the Range (Paramount)—Bing Crosby as a cowboy who becomes involved in a society romance even while crooning among the sagebrush. There are swing tunes in the newer style as well as songs of the rangers, the whole being concocted strictly with the aim to keep the spectators amused. Bob Burns, radio's bazooka-playing humorist, is in it, besides Frances Farmer and Warren Hymer.

We Went to College (Metro)—Humors of an alumni reunion, with a serious moment when the hero is distracted for a time by the campus flirt. With fun on the gridiron, in frat houses and at an amateur Shakespeare performance. Walter Abel, Hugh Herbert, Una Merkel.

(This guide is printed Saturdays)

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

SATURDAY brings the more difficult cryptogram, and one in this case shared by a Chicago reader. As usual, each letter is represented throughout by another:

ABACDEFGHIDAMD, LHCNOP-

QIRMB TCH MFRMHRIAFNMFR

CT MHOBARM, MWLMBARACOD,

MFMHQMRAG ZCHSMHD ZAPP

TOHFADX ZMMS-MFB CGGOL-

IRACF.

2. Letter Changing

THE HOME to AWAY change evidently found many readers right at home, judging by the many answers already received. So far, the record stands at eight moves. Any fewer? Meantime, how about changing RUMOR to FACTS? By changing only one letter at a time, and forming an acceptable word each time, it can be done in eight moves.

3. Old-Time Riddle

THIS is shared by a Boston reader:

Twelve knights riding by,
Twelve pears hanging high.
Each one took a pear
And left eleven hanging there.

4. What is the Area?

WHAT is the area in square yards of a square room, and what is the perimeter if the distance from the center to a corner is 10 yards?

5. Rebus Sentence

A CONTRIBUTOR from Waden, Iowa, asks: "Why not give readers of the puzzle column a full sentence rebus? F'rinstance—"

STORM ☽ AN UMBRELLA WITH ALL
A TR ☐ ME WHO ALLS MUD

(Answers Appear Among Advertisements)

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

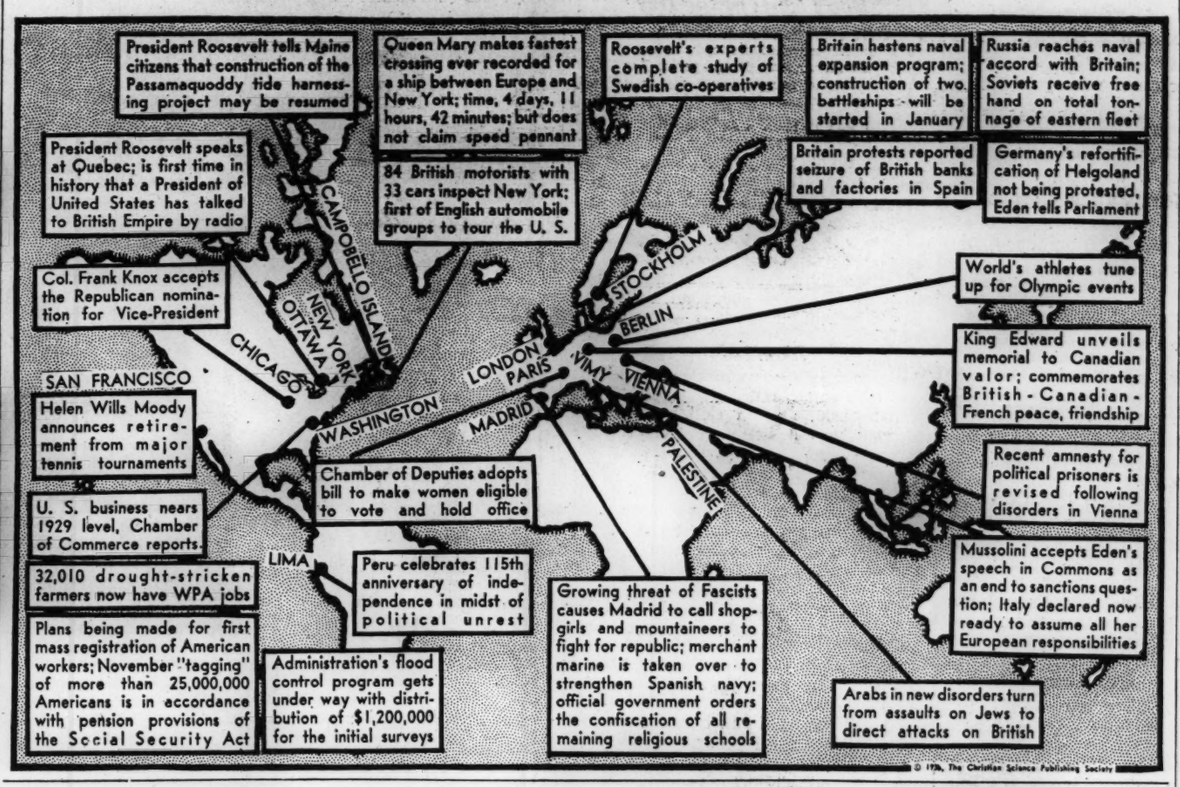
[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Gay Bean Bags

WHEN a new bean-bag game was made popular in one town, a girl got busy at once making attractive bags for the players. As each group needed one for every player, she found sales easy to make. The players stood in any formations they wished, and the fun began by each player throwing his bean bag to another. It takes quick work to throw a bag and catch the bag that is coming.

Gay prints were used for the bags, and very clever shapes were used, many of them following the outline of the design on the print. Scrapbags supplied much of the coverings; and as dried beans were cheap, the girl got a fair profit for her work of making the bags.—J. L., Davis, Calif.

World News of the Week at a Glance


President Roosevelt tells Maine citizens that construction of the Passamaquoddy tide harnessing project may be resumed
Queen Mary makes fastest crossing ever recorded for a ship between Europe and New York; time, 4 days, 11 hours, 42 minutes; but does not claim speed pennant
Roosevelt's experts complete study of Swedish co-operatives
Britain hastens naval expansion program; construction of two battleships will be started in January
Russia reaches naval accord with Britain; Soviets receive free hand on total tonnage of eastern fleet
President Roosevelt speaks at Quebec; is first time in history that a President of United States has talked to British Empire by radio
84 British motorists with 33 cars inspect New York; first of English automobile groups to tour the U. S.
Britain protests reported seizure of British banks and factories in Spain
Germany's refortification of Helgoland not being protested, Eden tells Parliament
Col. Frank Knox accepts the Republican nomination for Vice-President
World's athletes tune up for Olympic events
King Edward unveils memorial to Canadian valor; commemorates British-Canadian-French peace, friendship
Recent amnesty for political prisoners is revised following disorders in Vienna
Chamber of Deputies adopts bill to make women eligible to vote and hold office
Mussolini accepts Eden's speech in Commons as an end to sanctions question; Italy declared now ready to assume all her European responsibilities
32,010 drought-stricken farmers now have WPA jobs
Peru celebrates 115th anniversary of independence in midst of political unrest
Growing threat of Fascists causes Madrid to call shopgirls and mountaineers to fight for republic; merchant marine is taken over to strengthen Spanish navy; official government orders the confiscation of all remaining religious schools
Plans being made for first mass registration of American workers; November "tagging" of more than 25,000,000 Americans is in accordance with pension provisions of the Social Security Act
Administration's flood control program gets under way with distribution of $1,200,000 for the initial surveys
Arabs in new disorders turn from assaults on Jews to direct attacks on British
CAMPOBELLO ISLAND
OTTAWA
NEW YORK
CHICAGO
SAN FRANCISCO
WASHINGTON
LIMA
LONDON
PARIS
MADRID
STOCKHOLM
BERLIN
VIMY
VIENNA
PALESTINE

© 1936, The Christian Science Publishing Society

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Portraits

NO ONE likes to go to a party and wait around for things to happen. "Portraits" is an excellent game for filling in those moments until all the guests have arrived.

From magazines and newspapers cut out about 15 pictures of men and women—good, clear, closeups, if possible. Paste these on separate sheets of paper; then number them and hang them around the room. Give each guest as he arrives a pencil and a piece of paper on which are listed, all mixed up, the professions of the men and women whose portraits are hung—lawyer, criminal, society woman, artist, farmer, orchestra leader and the like.

The guest studies each picture carefully to see if he can determine from facial characteristics the profession of that person. He writes the number given on each picture, opposite the profession he believes to be right. When the guests have tried this, the hostess reads the correct list. The fact that a bank president is taken for a Communist, or a society leader for a night club hostess, only adds to the fun.

Brevities

Life: Last year they were painting the billboards to harmonize with the scenery, but this year it has been found a much simpler task just to change the scenery to harmonize with the billboards.

Punch: A wealthy American is reported to have recently paid a colossal sum for an old English bed. In fairness to the proprietor, however, we should explain that it did include breakfast as well.

Milwaukee Journal: "With everyone on earth taking part, the molecules in a drop of water could not be counted in 10,000 years." The enterprise therefore has been abandoned.

Pastime Scrapbook: You may succeed when others do not believe in you but never when you do not believe in yourself.

In Lighter Vein

Free Tickets in Aberdeen

A Scottish cinema proprietor was in search of a novel idea for purposes of publicity. He consulted an advertising expert, who suggested that he should give free admission to old-age pensioners. The idea was accepted, and the following notice appeared:

CINEMA DE LUXE
OLD-AGE PENSIONERS
ADMITTED FREE
(If Accompanied by Their Parents)

Post Office Nomenclature

Here is a list of towns with odd names, which, with the state included, make interesting combinations: Ash, Kan.; Carpet, Tex.; Mount, Wash.; Ogoo, Ga.; Odear, Me.; Skeleton, Ky.; Shoo, Fla.; Kay, O.; Houdy, Miss.; Fiven, Tenn.—*Whitewright Sun.*

More Than Willing

The sleight-of-hand performance was not going very well. "Can any lady or gentleman lend me an egg?" asked the conjurer, coming down to the footlights.

"If we'd 'ad one," shouted a man in the balcony, "you'd 'ave got it long ago!"

Hey, That Man's In Again!

"I feel certain of winning the women's golf tournament this week."
"Well, dear, more par to you."

Decently and In Order

A retailer, on receiving the first delivery of a large order, was annoyed to find the goods not up to sample. "Cancel my order immediately," he wired to the manufacturers.

They replied: "Regret cannot cancel immediately. You must take your turn."—*Calendar.*

Hurrah for the Drummer

"You don't make very good music with that instrument," said a bystander to the man with the bass drum, as the band ceased to play.

"No," admitted the pounder, "I don't. But I drown a heap of bad music."—*Pastime Scrapbook.*

Tried Her Best

"Does your wife ever claim to have made a man of you?"

"She doesn't go that far. But I have heard her say that she has tried her level best."—*Pathfinder.*

That's Something!

While spinach jokesters still attack
That product with keen zest,
We tender them a vote of thanks
For giving prunes a rest!

Vocation

"What is your occupation?"

"It isn't an occupation; it's a pursuit. I'm a bill collector."—*Pastime Scrapbook.*

—Tit-Bits

"Hullo! 'Ad some difficulty?"
"Oh, no! Just come out to see if I could find a boat to fit this oar!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Shelter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, D. C.

DURING a severe storm this summer a taxicab driver displayed a kindness which too often he and his fellow workers are not credited with possessing.

A young girl was waiting for her bus when the rain began to fall. She looked about her for a possible temporary shelter. Lafayette Park was at one corner and the White House grounds at another, and the Treasury Annex presented its side wall across the street; and there was considerable distance between her and the door of the Treasury behind her. Not a single place where one could duck in to get out of the rain. She appeared to resign herself to the eventuality of a thorough soaking.

But she was scarcely more than damp when a taxi driver pulled up alongside and offered her the shelter of his car. She accepted the invitation; and the driver waited with the girl until her bus came and she could run the few steps from the car to the bus door.

Content

MY CROWN is in my heart, not on my head;
Not deck'd with diamonds and Indian stones,
Nor to be seen: my crown is called content;
A crown it is, that seldom kings enjoy.
—*Shakespeare.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Artifice — *Ahr'-tih-fis* (*a* two-dot as in *arm*, first *i* clipped-short as in *charity*, second *i* as in *it*).

The Latin *artificium*, "craft, handicraft" (*ars*, "art," and *facere*, "to make"), lies back of our word, which is occasionally used in the positive sense of "an artful or skillful contrivance; ingenuity; expedient device." However, a negative sense has stolen over the word, and it is now more frequently applied to "a crafty device; trickery." Whatever the use, though, the word is colored by the predominant thought of "artful"; and we are reminded that at least a corresponding amount of insight, skill, and ingenuity is needed to detect an artifice, and see through its workings or subtleties.

Baal—Two syllables, *Bay'-al* (first *a* long, second clipped-short).

Celestial—Three syllables, not four, *se-les'-chal* (first *e* as in *create*, second short, *a* clipped-short).

This word was formed from the Latin *caelestis*, "heavenly" (*caelum*, "heaven"). It may be used in reference to the material sky or heavens ("a celestial globe"), or to indicate the spiritual or divine concept ("celestial being").

Corinthians—*Ko-*, not *Kor-*.

Deny — *De-ni'* (*e* as in *create*, *i* long).

Here is a powerful word which we should not allow to be limited to such meanings as "to refuse to grant" ("he denied the request") or "to disclaim connection with" ("he denied being there on the date mentioned").

Our word is derived from a combination of the Latin roots *de* "fully," and *negare*, "to say no." Then, to deny is literally "to say no fully"; and we are within our rights in using it in the sense of "to reject entirely as a false conception; to assert one's absolute disbelief in the power, attraction, or reality of." With this in mind, we may remind ourselves that one of the first steps in overcoming a bad habit is to deny its alleged power to produce genuine satisfaction.

Derivative — *De-riv'-a-tiv* (*e* as in *create*, each *i* short, *a* as in *sofa*).

The Latin roots *de*, "away," and *rivus*, "river," lie back of our word; so we conclude that in deriving anything from another, we are drawing it off as a canal takes water from a stream. In a broad sense, then, a "de-rivative" is that which is derived, deduced, or obtained from another; but as used in grammar the word is applied to a word which is developed from another by the process of adding a prefix, suffix, or both. For example, modifying derivatives of the word "spirit" are "spiritual," "spiritedly," etc.

Digested—Webster's still records a preference for short *i*. But long *i* is given a second-choice listing, and is undoubtedly being widely used among educated speakers. (Compare the preference, in the new second edition, for long *i* in "divest" and "fidelity.")

Eldad — *El'-dad* (both vowels short).

Ephesians — The first *e* is quick-long as in *create* — only slightly less sustained than the second, *E-fe'-zhanz*.

Era—Preferably *e'-ra* (long *e*).

Esaias—*E-zay'-yas* (*e* as in *create*, first *a* long, second clipped-short).

Ezekiel—Three syllables.

Fiery — Preferably two syllables, *fi'-ry* (long *i*).

Genuine—*Jen'-u-in* (*e* and *i* short, *u* as in *unite*).

Horeb—*Ho'-reb* (long *o*, short *e*).

Israel — *Iz'-ray-el;* but give no prominence whatever to the second syllable.

Leviticus—The *e* is as in *create*.

Lowring (Matt. 16:3) — *Lour'-ing* (*ou* as in *out*).

Medad—*Me'-dad* (long *e*, short *a*).

Pantheism—*Pan'-the-izm* (*a* and *i* short, *e* as in *create*, *th* unvoiced as in *thin*).

This word, coined from the Greek *pan*, "all," and *theos*, "a god," is applied to the erroneous teaching that God is in all things, that the physical universe conceived of as a whole is Deity, that there is no God but the combination of forces and laws which appear to operate in the material world.

In pantheism there is seen the obvious effort to reconcile the divergent views that God is omnipresent, and that matter in various forms—air, water, minerals, etc.—is also everywhere.

Ratio — Preferably two syllables, *ray'-sho*.

Sadducees — *Sad'-u-seez* (*a* short, *u* as in *unite*, *ee* as in *feet*). Note that in careful speech there is no need to palatalize the word into *Sa'-joo-seez*.

Selah (Psalms 61:4)—A liturgical notation, and not to be read.

Vice versa—*Vi'-se* (long *i*, *e* as in *create*) *vur'-sa* (*u* as in *urn*, *a* as in *sofa*).

Daily Anecdote

Honored Guest

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Ruth Bryan (Owen) Rohde was a little girl in the fourth grade, her parents, on the occasion of her anniversary, gave her her choice of a bicycle or a picnic for the entire room. She chose the picnic.

The teacher gave her permission to extend the invitation to the children. When she had finished, a little Negro girl, the only one in the room, raised her hand and tiptoed up to the teacher's desk and whispered in her ear. "Ruth," the teacher said, "May Belle wants to know if she also is invited."

"Why, of course," replied Ruth, "that is one of the reasons I'm having the picnic. I want May Belle especially to come."

No one but the teacher saw the joy that glowed in that little girl's face, but somehow every child in the room felt without questioning that May Belle was an honored guest.

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Country of the Gadarenes

ACCORDING to Mark (5:1) the Master and his followers crossed the Galilean Lake from Galilee to the eastern shore, where Christ Jesus proceeded to heal a maniac who lived in "the country of the Gadarenes" (Luke refers to the locality in similar terms).

Gadara was an important city situated about six miles southeast of the lake; indeed Josephus, the Jewish historian, informs us that it was the capital of the district known as Perea ("Jewish Wars": IV vii 3) adding that "many of its citizens were rich men." In the circumstances it is readily understandable how such a pretentious town would give its name to the surrounding territory. It is recorded in Luke 8:37 that "the whole multitude of the country of the Gadarenes round about" asked the Master to leave their district when they witnessed the healing of the demoniac and the strange events which accompanied it (cf vs. 33).

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Trying Out a Rule

Question: At our last business meeting, the motion was carried that a certain requirement for admission to membership be added to our bylaws. Accordingly this question would have to be voted on at our next business meeting in order to become a bylaw. It now seems wise to many of our members to try out this requirement for a year or two before incorporating it in our written bylaws.

(a) What is the procedure, please?

(b) May that part of the motion which mentions putting the requirement in the bylaws be rescinded? Or must the whole motion be rescinded and a new one made?

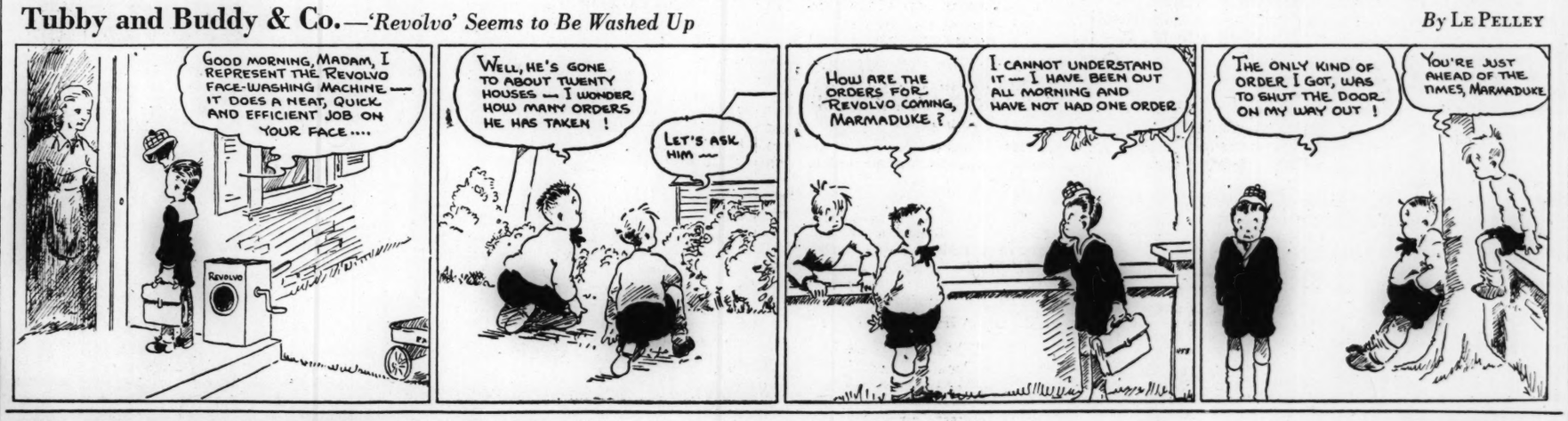
Answer: (a) The requirement could be adopted as a standing rule which may be rescinded at any time. Then, at the end of the year, or whenever members feel it has been sufficiently tested, it may be incorporated in the bylaws.

(b) Apparently the motion at the last meeting simply determined that the proposed bylaw be presented for consideration at the next meeting; that is, it was the prior notice required before an amendment may be adopted. If so, and assuming that a large majority of members are of the opinion expressed in the question, the proposed amendment, when brought up for consideration, could be withdrawn by general consent.

If there was objection to this, the motion adopting the new bylaw should be voted down. Then, the standing rule, as recommended in (a) above, may be adopted.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*'Revolvo' Seems to Be Washed Up*

By LE PELLEY


GOOD MORNING, MADAM, I REPRESENT THE REVOLVO FACE-WASHING MACHINE — IT DOES A NEAT, QUICK AND EFFICIENT JOB ON YOUR FACE....
Revolvo
WELL, HE'S GONE TO ABOUT TWENTY HOUSES — I WONDER HOW MANY ORDERS HE HAS TAKEN!
LET'S ASK HIM —
HOW ARE THE ORDERS FOR REVOLVO COMING, MARMADUKE?
I CANNOT UNDERSTAND IT — I HAVE BEEN OUT ALL MORNING AND HAVE NOT HAD ONE ORDER
THE ONLY KIND OF ORDER I GOT, WAS TO SHUT THE DOOR ON MY WAY OUT!
YOU'RE JUST AHEAD OF THE TIMES, MARMADUKE

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Swift Descent*

By THE HAGERS

MT. WIDGEON STOOD WITH ICY SCORN
AS THREE DUCKS BY THE GALE WERE BORNE
DOWN, DOWN ITS STEEP AND SLIPPERY SIDE
ON THIS MOST UNEXPECTED RIDE.
THEY SLID AT LAST INTO A CROWD
OF MOUNTAINEERS. SAID ONE, "WE'RE PROUD!
YOU REACHED THE TOP TO GAIN RENOWN,
AND BROKE ALL RECORDS COMING DOWN!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Making the Grade

THE 8.4 per cent increase in railroad revenues on America's four big eastern lines during June as compared with a similar period a year ago more than justifies the viewpoint held by proponents of the two-cent fare. Results of the survey just completed — the first since the low rates went into effect — are encouraging to those who believed that in halving the fares the eastern roads would more than double their normal passenger traffic.

On the basis of simple arithmetic the 8.4 per cent rise in gross passenger revenues indicates that the eastern lines carried more than twice as many persons last month as in June a year ago.

Certain other factors, however, must be taken into account in analyzing this current survey. Some skeptics undoubtedly would point out that traffic in June was unusually heavy owing to the fact that two major political conventions were held within the territory covered in the survey. Aside from this special service, the eastern railroads have been compelled to increase the number of scheduled trains. The Baltimore & Ohio, for example, has restored two trains between Washington and Cincinnati, saying that travel under the new rates calls for them whereas they were taken off as unprofitable before.

They may also raise the point that the 8.4 per cent increase represents gross revenues and does not account for the added expense entailed in accommodating a great increase in passenger traffic.

Apart from the question of railroad profits is that of public service. Even if the railroads were to survive with only a slight margin of net earnings, the two-cent fare would still be justified on that broader basis.

It is safe to assume that the volume of travel will increase as the public becomes more and more train conscious. The two-cent fare puts the railroads in a strong position to compete with automobiles on the longer intercity hauls. Particularly in regard to week-end travel which has increased tremendously with the trend toward the five-day work week. The relative greater speed and comfort of travel by train is bound to capture a good many patrons from the congested lanes of highway traffic. It is only a matter of time before the motorist who travels alone wakes up to the fact that his car cannot compete with the two-cent train mile on the four or five-hour jaunt.

The June survey proves unquestionably that the railroads are off to a good start. It bears out the belief long voiced by this newspaper and frequently supported by sound economic theses such as that expounded by the Brookings Institution. This is that in the field of production for public consumption as a whole lower prices will increase public demand and encourage the capacity production of goods and services which is the ideal of the capitalist system.

Ramps for Ruts

THE real business of a vacation is jolting individuals out of ruts. To the degree that it does this is it successful. Of course the ideal way is never to fall into ruts, but as many people do, vacations probably were invented as an escape.

"How use doth breed a habit in a man?" soliloquizes Shakespeare. Sometimes it takes a vacation to make one realize how easy it is to wrap a habit around oneself until it becomes hardly distinguishable from its wearer. An ancient adage runs: "Habits are at first cobwebs, at last cables." Queer things they are, too. The ruts they dig are smooth and deep like those cut by the chariot wheels of old Pompeii. Like them, too, they are apt to end up at drear and desolate walls.

The rut may be so deep that unless its digger can slip into the same pew Sundays he can't follow the service. It isn't really necessary to follow exactly the same daily route to work. After all, there are two sides to almost every street. That radio hour could be dropped once in a while without the bottom dropping out of everything, and at the same time offer occasion to meet a poet—Chaucer or Robert Frost. Something of that sort must have been in the thought of Oliver Wendell Holmes:

> Build thee more stately mansions, O my soul,
> As the swift seasons roll:—
> Leave thy low-vaulted past.

The truer history of mankind which records "the steady gain of man" many times has been made when the breaking of new ground by a pioneer has blazed a new path. Up and out of the rut of careless thinking or callous apathy the multitude has rallied to leaders who set its thinking to work. Intolerable conditions in prisons were accepted until a Howard roused public indignation in his own and other lands. Wilberforce and Garrison released the slaves of physical bondage by first forcing the slaves of mental bondage out of the rut of indifference. Moses, by divine inspiration, was given the spiritual strength to lift a nation so accustomed to the rut into which it had sunk in Egypt that it was halfhearted about leaving it.

Because the mechanics of modern existence plow so deeply in the scheme of things, active right thinking is all the more necessary in order to mount the heights where new vistas unfold. A vacation can be all the more fun when it is a ramp from which to rise out of ruts, especially those called mental.

Seeing Spain's Need

BRUTE force is on the loose in Spain today. There are stories of insane butcherings, so widespread as to shock all sensibilities. At the outset, the rebels broadcasted a warning that any citizen possessing arms would be shot instantly. The decree was nothing short of declaring war on the loyal populace, for class is at war with class and the whole mass of the citizenry is involved. The instruments of warfare against civilian masses are not only those of the shock of armies; they include terror and its allied psychological tortures.

Hence the horror stories emanating from both government and rebel sides — the massacres of prisoners and threats of the most brutal reprisals. Explosive exaggeration no doubt builds up the rumors. But we have the word of responsible leaders for the grimmest of intentions.

It does not suffice for the world to shudder, and turn with repulsion from the savagery of Spain. It may well be that the Spanish tradition is a centuries-old inbreeding of ruthlessness. The fanaticism of the *autos da fé* has not melted in this country which has lived by itself for centuries. The army cruelty pictured in the famous Goya etchings of soldiers slaughtering civilians, still unfortunately persists.

It well may be that these strains of inhumanity shock the western world. But Spain has a call upon the world for more than condemnation. To the clerical and army excesses, there is added the third major ingredient, class warfare—today's candidate for the chief destructive force of the age. And this is the outside world's creation, as well as the outside world's problem. One is reminded of Walter Duranty's pointed comment on the barbarity in Russia. He said that he had seen too much carnage in the World War under the guise of high morality to utterly condemn a people who utilized carnage unashamedly.

And are not the aerial armies of today planning to bomb civilians, to break the enemy's morale?

Not that one should do other than work against violence, with every instrument of enlightenment and pacification. It is rather that the world cannot dismiss Spain's bleeding with an uncomprehending shiver. That nation has been struggling valiantly under its Republic against its heritage of violence and against the disruptive forces of class war. It needs not resentment but charity and help. The first step is sympathetic, tolerant understanding.

Double-Barreled Campaigns

APPARENTLY the Republicans, like the Democrats, are going to carry on the election war on two fronts. The acceptance speech of Colonel Knox was in marked contrast to that of Governor Landon. The presidential nominee was calm, moderate and friendly, appealing to reason rather than emotion. The vice-presidential candidate relied mainly on biting phrases, extremes of denunciation, and impassioned delivery.

Of course one does not expect a candidate to present the details of a constructive program in a first speech, and Colonel Knox did say that "concrete measures" for maintaining free enterprise in America would be offered later in the campaign. Probably they will come from Governor Landon. For Colonel Knox has manifestly been cast in the role of attacker rather than proposer of reforms. He will appeal to one group of voters, Governor Landon to another.

The Knox audience will be found chiefly among those who like their politics hot and among the right-wingers in the Republican Party. Governor Landon, who said in 1933 that he was enlisting "with President Roosevelt for the duration of the war against depression," will naturally appeal to the progressive Republicans and to the cooler voters who try to distinguish between the good and the bad in the New Deal.

In the opposite party camp there is a somewhat similar division of functions. For the Democrats Mr. Roosevelt is doing nearly all the appealing, Mr. Garner preferring the pastoral and piscatorial pleasures of Uvalde to the rigors of stumping. And the President seems to mix his political potions. In one speech he goes calmly historical with every indication of a breathing spell, in the next he is out on the firing line again rallying the have-nots against the "economic royalists."

But the more striking contrast is between the campaigns waged by Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Farley. The former expresses ignorance of the politics of many of his aides (incidentally some of them were Republicans) and appeals to the idealism of youth; the latter systematizes patronage politics like a big business and frankly goes out for the votes and the contributions.

As innocent bystanders, we recognize that political parties feel a necessity to try to be all things to all men. We know that each type of appeal has its place. But as a matter of very practical politics, we believe each party will gain by directing its campaign mainly to the moderate, independent voter. The partisans have already decided how they will vote; those to be won are citizens whom reason rather than ranting will capture.

Around the World

Book News of the Day

WHEN, a few years ago, Leonard Merrick made a trip to the great English-speaking countries around the world he took his daughter Lesley with him. In A GOOD TIME (New York: Dutton. $2.50), Miss Merrick has reported her impressions of people in the United States, Australia and South Africa. The reminiscences are enthusiastic and naïve, and show the writer to be a young woman evidently glad to meet people.

Apparently the two years and a half that the Merricks spent on their trip was a constant succession of festivities, which never palled on at least the younger of the two travelers. To be sure, American bathtubs and sleeping berths were too small and Australian flies too unhampered, and in Cape Town Miss Merrick was a little troubled by the warning that she must not walk alone away from the main roads. But these were trifles compared to the enjoyment she took in the friendliness of Americans and the independence of the women, the dizzy rush of amusements in New York, the sincerity of the Australians and the beauty of Cape Town and Durban.

Of all the people she visited Miss Merrick seems to have retained the warmest feelings for Australians. She went surfing at Coogee, she saw the people of Sydney dancing in the streets in the evening. She stayed a year in Melbourne and visited in tree-bowered suburban towns. She went on picnics in the bush and learned how to make billy-tea, and once she was a guest on a "station," a ranch in South Australia. On the other hand she attended art exhibitions and found an almost universal love of pictures. To prove this she cites the case of the cook who, wishing to give a wedding present to one of the parlormaids, went to an exhibition of pictures and chose a landscape.

The charm of Australia, to her, was not so much in the appearance of things as in the gay spirit behind them.

"To me," she writes, "Australia means the Australians. If I have written of their country with enthusiasm, it is because I have met no other nation with whom I have felt in such close sympathy; and because I liked Australia so very much, I would have everyone from England do the same."

There are some pleasant glimpses of her father reading and speaking in public. Evidently appearing before an audience was always an ordeal for him. The first time he ever read in public was in Cape Town. He chose "The Doll in the Pink Silk Dress" from the volume, "A Chair on the Boulevard." His daughter says she went quite deaf to his opening lines in her sympathy for him, but gradually realized that he had his story and his audience thoroughly in hand. Her description indicates a very shy and retiring lion who never comprehended the effectiveness of his roar.

The merit of this book is not in its style, or in any profundity or originality in the analysis of the various English-speaking peoples described, but in its spontaneous account of a good time.

W. R.

Midsummer Tryst

THE first day of August holds for me a peculiar significance. On this day of every year I keep tryst with a troupe of pleasant memories I promised myself I would not forget.

* * *

All else is laid aside. I stand under the spreading elms which shelter my boyhood home in a small midwestern town. In their shade a hammock swings and I recline among its cushions.

I am keenly aware of summer all about me. The wind is warm, fragrant with proof that the old flower garden, down at the end of the sloping lawn, is in full bloom.

Here, at the top of the slope, stands the big, comfortable old house. It is freshly painted dark green, as though to match the leaves of the great trees about it. A climbing rose, heavy with blossoms, a wild cucumber vine, and row upon row of morning-glory vines cling to the side of the house and help to shade its many windows.

An energetic cicada chirrs in the leaves above me. A group of children across the way are playing "Hide and Seek." One of them is calling (almost singing), "All sorts out in free!" Way up the street a lawn mower whirrs busily, and from down the south road I hear the measured musical beat of hammer on anvil, in the blacksmith's shop.

The breeze freshens a bit. Early evening is announced by heavy fragrance from a bed of opening four-o'clocks. Tree shadows are longer. The old green house looks cool and restful, there in the shade.

A murmur of conversation, laughter, and a bit of song reaches me from open doors and windows.

It is all so familiar: the security, the beauty, the companionship.

* * *

Then—quite suddenly—I remember that this is my last day here, the last day of all these generous years I have known.

For, when one grows up and goes away, he is no longer a part of the home which watched him go. He returns often, yes, and is welcomed; but a place must be made for him at the table.

For some minutes I lie quite still in my hammock and think of these things. I try to visualize my going away, and my returning. I shall come home very often, I decide.

Rising from the hammock I look about me. I note the trees, the shadows on the grass, the fine old house. I hear the voices and the laughter. The evening breeze brings me the fragrance of all the flowers. Standing there, beneath the elms, I promise myself that on this day of every coming year I will pause for a long moment.

I have not forgotten.

A. L. B.

North . . South . . East . . West

Lawyers Often Do Agree

By Frank L. Perrin

THERE is scheduled to be held soon in Boston the annual meeting of the American Bar Association. The membership of this organization comprises, it is agreed, the majority of representative leading lawyers in the larger as well as the smaller cities of the United States. Judges, members of the bar, and the representatives of civic bodies will extend a cordial welcome to their distinguished guests. An interesting program of addresses and discussions will be provided. Problems debated at previous meetings will again be faced and considered.

To the observing layman it may appear that the deliberations which mark these recurring annual gatherings provide only a more or less spectacular stage setting in the preparation and presentation of a picture which it is hoped will prove reassuring to those who profess and often express a lack of confidence in the courts and in those who man and operate the court's machinery. Promises of reforms admittedly needful have come to be regarded by many as being as unreliable and as insincere as the platform pledges of political party managers and candidates. The average citizen, it is quite apparent, insists on performance instead of promises.

* * *

As an individual observer, I have kept more or less closely in touch with the aims, professions, objectives and accomplishments of the American Bar Association for a number of years. Its methods of procedure, the language of its members and spokesman, are not entirely unfamiliar or misunderstandable. With this opportunity to observe, appraise and interpret, I have long been convinced and still believe that the agenda of all meetings held in recent years has been sincerely prepared and designed with the honest purpose of aiding, counseling and initiating sound laws and encouraging ethical practices both in and out of the court.

I am fully conscious of the fact that this individual estimate does not accord with the view held by many observers and students, as well as by a greater number who, witnessing frequent miscarriages of justice and the defeat of what they regarded as the right, have become convinced that both lawyers and courts are venal. To justify or support this lack of confidence, they readily cite the record, giving names, dates and specific cases. The record, taken as a whole, is not reassuring. Indeed the time has come when the burden of proof is upon the bar to establish itself, in the estimation of those who should be its friends and defenders, as worthy of confidence.

This is what has been attempted at association meetings of American lawyers in recent years. The effort will be continued, apparently, at the meeting to be held in Boston. But there remain now, as there existed formerly, serious and perhaps insurmountable difficulties. The ethical standards set up and unanimously approved by the membership are disregarded and violated by those who seek to profit by the refusal of their more circumspect brethren to consort with or aid professional criminals and habitual offenders. No code, ethical or political, is stronger than the moral character of those who subscribe to and agree to be governed by it.

* * *

It is apparent that in many and probably most of the states the associated lawyers find it possible to have enacted such measures as they collectively approve. It may be that they are not aiming quite high enough. In Massachusetts recently, the General Court adopted a measure prohibiting those not members of the bar from engaging in the collection of debts and money accounts for others. This bill was urged, without apology, with the design of making more business for lawyers. Perhaps it was realized that none but a lawyer can, in the end, collect from a lawyer.

This successful engineering of a purely selfish enactment is cited, however, only to impress the fact that lawyers are not powerless, when acting in unison, should they choose to undertake, courageously and sincerely, the reforms in practice, procedure, and indeed in professional qualifications, which they publicly demand and urge at their stated gatherings. Realizing this, the hope is expressed that at the Boston meeting now approaching, definite action may be taken which will result in making effective and operative the code to which every lawyer has subscribed as an officer and friend of the court. A true friend of the court is a friend and champion of right and justice.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Suppression of News?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Will you kindly publish the following letter which was sent to the Civil Liberties Committee of Massachusetts by A. Howard Myers, acting regional director of the National Labor Relations Board of the First Region:

On Monday, July 13, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit upheld a decision of the National Labor Relations Board ordering the Associated Press to reinstate Morris Watson, discharged by the Associated Press by reason of his activities as chairman of a Newspaper Guild unit. The opinion squarely sustained the constitutionality of the act.

A story on this decision was transmitted by the Associated Press, was received in Boston at 3:40 p. m., and retransmitted to every Boston newspaper. It did not appear in any Boston newspaper.

Had the opinion been adverse, it would have been featured in the local papers, as was the recent Jones and Laughlin decision of the Fifth Circuit Court. While selection of news lies rightly within the discretion of the editorial desk, the local freedom of the press appears to be such that unless one reads a New York paper, he cannot get anything approaching a full picture on important national issues.

In this particular instance, the gag rule of the local papers was not only undemocratic, it was small.

Mr. Myers states that he sent this letter to all the local newspapers, but that at the time of this writing not one has published it.

The Civil Liberties Committee of Massachusetts, which is affiliated with the American Civil Liberties Union, stands on the general principle that all thought on matters of public concern should be freely expressed without interference. On many occasions newspaper publishers have proclaimed their hostility to any attack upon the freedom of the press, but there seems to be a conspiracy among the local newspapers to suppress news favorable to any of the current liberal legislation.

This committee is opposed to censorship of any kind whether by the Government or by the press. SAMUEL E. ANGOFF, Secretary

Civil Liberties Committee of Massachusetts
Boston, Mass.

[Ed. Note.—In a story by one of its own staff correspondents, the Monitor reported on July 14, in its Boston editions, the decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals on the National Relations Act.]

Everyday Art Exhibition

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your recent issue you published an item dealing with the Scottish Everyday Art Exhibition being held in the Royal Scottish Museum, and referred to the exhibition in the past tense. The exhibition, as a matter of fact, continues through this summer. This point will be of interest to visitors to Scotland.

London, Eng. ISABEL GORRIE

The Wide Horizon

Tariffs—Japan's Great Wall

By William Henry Chamberlin

OSAKA

A VISIT to this "business capital" of Japan immediately after the double blow at Japan's foreign trade represented by America's increased tariff on Japanese textiles and Australia's higher duties on rayon and cotton goods revealed the atmosphere of strain and tension in which Japan is endeavoring to maintain and extend its foothold in the markets of the world. Osaka's business offices were humming with conferences, the main purpose of which was to draw up protests and devise commercial reprisals.

Japanese business men today are especially sensitive to new restrictions on their sales abroad. For the flood of Japanese cheap exports, which has been swelling from year to year since 1931, is being increasingly dammed up by protectionist countermeasures, such as quotas and high tariffs. The actual loss involved in the American tariff action is comparatively small; the estimated damage from Australia's new duties is greater. But in both cases the Japanese impulse is to hit back, to show that Japan can wield some weapons of economic retaliation.

Most of the concrete measures which are being discussed for immediate application are aimed at Australia. Among these proposed countermeasures are reduction by one third in purchases of Australian wool and an embargo on Australian wheat. Manchoukuo, as might have been expected, announced its readiness to co-operate with Japan in shutting out Australian wheat. Japan has been buying 20 or 25 per cent of Australia's annual export wool clip and about 20 per cent of its wheat. The Secretary of the Japan Cotton Spinners' Federation, Mr. I. Kawaguchi, told me:

"It seems reckless for Australia to endanger such a good market for its wool. Our wool industry has been developing rapidly in recent years. But if Australia takes measures against our exports we shall either turn to alternative sources of supply in South Africa and South America or pay more attention to the possibility of using staple fibers."

While no such positive program of reprisals was being openly worked out in the case of America, indignation in textile circles over the rise in the American tariff was keen. The management of one large Osaka mill gave this indignation as a reason for refusing to let me visit the establishment, but subsequently changed its attitude. A spokesman for the Osaka Chamber of Commerce declared:

"We regret the American action, especially because we buy so much more than we sell in America. We cannot see why America should impose prohibitive duties on our textiles. The value of our sales of textiles to America every year is only about 6,000,000 yen; and it is hard to see how such a small amount could harm America's industry."

In reply to a question whether Japan might shift its cotton purchases to other countries the spokesman replied: "There is not likely to be any big shift in the near future. But in the long run we shall try to buy more cotton from countries which are willing to buy our goods. North China, Manchoukuo, Brazil, Peru and Siam are possible future sources of increased supply."

It is a matter of serious doubt whether Japan can inflict reprisals on Australia and America without injuring its own national economy. The price spread between South African and Australian wool is 24 yen a bale. So an attempt to transfer purchases of 250,000 bales from Australia to South Africa would entail an outlay of 6,000,000 yen, which the Japanese manufacturers of woolen goods could scarcely afford to meet. It is part of the high co-ordination of Japanese industry and trade that levies are sometimes made on exporters to subsidize imports from countries which demand that Japan should accept more of their goods. But it seems questionable whether such levies would cover the large extra expense of substituting South African for Australian wool. And, whatever may be the future prospects of the staple fiber industry, nearly everyone today would prefer clothes of genuine wool.

In the case of America careful study indicates that no alternative source of supply, apart from India, which has always ranked with the United States as a main purveyor of cotton for Japan's textile mills, is likely to bulk very large in the immediate future. Manchoukuo seems a little too cold for cotton cultivation and Siam somewhat too hot. The quality of Chinese cotton leaves much to be desired and improvement will require years of training and education.

The general feeling which one senses in Osaka is one of concern, mingled with pride in past commercial and industrial achievements. It seems that at least some lines of Japanese industry must face the possibility of serious contraction in the fairly near future. Japan's last depression helped to create the mood which made possible the seizure of Manchuria. It remains to be seen what the external and internal effects of a new setback, after some years of relative prosperity and full employment, would be. In any event Japan's struggle for markets is regarded by many Japanese business men as an integral and important part of the perpetual struggle for national livelihood.